## THE EXAMINER;

ablished Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door bul on to the Post Office. TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. IX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR,

PUBLISHER. From the article by Dr. Dewer, on "The Crisis of Free don in the Old World and the New," in the January number of the Christian Examiner.]

In the opening of this discussion we renarked that there were certain questions which deeply agitated us at home. It is indeed, a part of that great movement in men's minds which pervades the whole civ men sured. Abroad, men are demanding more freedom for themselves, Here we are demanding it for the slave. We have come and the whole world has come, within a few years, to a new view of this whole subject. But at the present moment the demand here has taken a particular form. A determina. nan has very plainly manifested itself in this nation, within a few months past, that there shall be no further extension of the slave system upon our territory. We behere that, effectively, the battle for free soil is already fought, and the victory won. We rejoice at it, more than we rejoice at any public event within our memory. Wheth-

er we are right or wrong, the impulse of our whole heart is to say, We thank God We rejoice at it, and we give thanks; but it is in no spirit of unkindness to our fellowcitizens of the Southern States. We respect many of them whom we know. We believe them to be perfectly sincere and conscientious in the defence of their system. But they must allow us to be sincere too, and conscientious. We believe that enslaving men is substantively a wrong. We cannot get over, not around, nor away from the conviction, that it is a wrong, which, instead of being extended, should be extinguished as fast as possible. We believe that it is a wrong to human nature, -that it is a wrong to min as man. What it is to man as an animal, we will not now ask; whether it feeds and clothes him well, wheth. er it makes him confortable, whether it allows him to be joyous and sportive, or how often it visits him with stripes, gashes him with wounds, sends blood liounds to pursue that it takes effect upon. It mistakes and By no means: it will never do; he would be no longer a slave. Slavery, then, denies progress, commands it to stop, to stand sull,-will not does not dares not permit it to rise. Why, let me ask any man, the stoutest defender of this system .- Would you think it right to enslave the poorest, meaner, most miserable, most imbecile white man that lives in the next cottage?-Would you think it right, right before God, to seize him or buy him and sell him, and will his wife and his children, and their postenty forever, into hopeless bondage? The answer is. No. What then? Can the coin-

plexion of a skin-whitened by a Northern

sky, bronzed by an Indian clime, or black.

ened beneath the hears of Africa-make all

this stupendous difference between right

and wrong,-nake that to be just under one

shade of color, which under another would

te infinitely unjust? Is this the ethics of

the slave system,—that a brand or a chain

opon a white skin is a henious wrong, to

make all the world cry out with indigna-

tion, and that a brand or a chain upon a

colored skin is a righteous and lawful mark

This is the strong ground of the "Free Soil" argument, but this is not all. 'The wrong principle works out bad effects. Not as visionary dreamers, not as mere moralisers, do we protest against the slave system: but as political economists, as patriot citizens, as those who wish to see upon their territories the most vigorous and prosperous growth of men. If there were a Upas-tree which could be introduced into California and New Mexico, to spread a fatal blight through all the land, who would permit it to be planted there? Slavery is that Upas-tree. It is a blight to industry, making it a degradation; ft is a blight to the very soil, exhaust ing its fertility; it is a blight to the general education of the white race, from the necessary sparseness of that class of the population; it is a blight to the whole internal activity and mechanical genius and commer cial prosperity of any people. Why, one of the strongest pleas for the occupancy of a new soil is, that the old is worn out. is said, we know, that the torrid zone cannot be cultivated by any but black men.suppose it were true, is that an argument making thom daves? Dut we doubt if it be so. We do not believe that there is any region in which white men cannot be ac-

injure the fabric, doubtless then he would Look at the following:

to carry his slaves there. What is this difference! Why does this latter prohibition, or the proposal of it, awaken such a pecutiar sensibility? It is that the refusal is put on moral grounds. It is our fixed conviction that slavery is morally wrong, that makes our position so exasperating to the people of the South. They say, "You proscribe us by the proposed law. You assail our characters. You say that we have among us a practice so had that it cannot he tolerated. Then we must be bad men. We cannot submit to this." For our own part, we are painfully sensible to this bearing of our position and our argument; to their bearing upon many excellent, honorable, and Christian men. But we must say, It is they that have placed themselves in a new and a wrong position. Pressed by attacks from the North, and indeed from the whole civilised world, and led on by an eminent statesman of their own, they have forsaken the old defensive ground and assumed the offensive. They have forsaken

the ground which their and our fathers held,

them, and from which they could not im-

inediately free themselves; and they boldly

maintain that it is a most excellent, a most

admirable, a most Christian institution, and

ought to be permanent; that it is perfectly

ust and right to buy and sell men like cat-

le in the market, and to hold them in bon-

Who shall yield? It is a solemn and will not-if the Southern States choose to break off from this republic, and to set up a confederacy for themselves—there are two things, we think, not to mention others, which are to be commended to their very erious consideration. First, it has been very well asked, which of those States will consent to be border States? Will Virginia and Kentucky, or will North Carolina and Tennessee? They must build a wall far higher than the Chinese wall, or they cannot keep their slaves a month. The bondman will have but to pass an imaginary line, to cross a field, or to leap a fence, und he will be free. Next, the republic, that crush down any people. They may resent the suggestion now; they may say they are sufficient to themselves; but no family, no community, no nation, can long stand against universal scorn and indignation.-The inhabitants of such a country would

These are painful things to say; but, in common with many other considerations, they persuade us that there will be no dissolution of this Union. It is painful to say them; but on such a subject, free, frank, plain words are to be spoken. The true courtesy between honest and honorable men is perfect and fearless sinuerity. If we had brothers of our own blood in the South, we

in self-respect, in virtue, in character, as

certainly as there are laws of the social

the man on the face of God's earth who will say, that for the slave to break the chain gone through the world, saying, Up, and demand justice! Up, and be fiee!' Justice! it is the law of all time; it is the empire of

In 1790, Virginia had a population of be offended. But it is a very different kind (40,000, Pennsylvania 430,000, and New of offence that he takes at being forbidden York 340,000. In 1840, Virginia had of their industrial pursuits is equally to the ral favor: disadvantage of Virginia. In 1800, Ken. sisters would further develope the truth, that, from her geographical location and climate, she is not suited to negro slavery and while she is deprived of the advantages other slave States. Take one instancethat slavery was a system entailed upon thirteen per cent.

Does all this signify nothing, or will it

be suggested that population is not wealth and prosperity? We presume there is no

one so blind as not to see that aggregate

or national wealth is in direct proportion to the number of people engaged in making dage forever. It is this that has brought us it—to the number of hands employed in bringing it out of the earth and creating it in the almost countless forms of manufacture. For no one will dispute the propo. In fund shall be accumulated sufficient to momentous question. We cannot. If they sition that every healthy man will produce more than he can consume. But how does population affect individual wealth? What is it, we ask, that gives value to every species of capital that a man can possess, (which he does not personally consume,) but the demand for it, that is the number slave property imposed upon the slavehold- of Independence" was said to have been isample, if there were a thousand more peo- before 1860, remain his property forever. torious till 1779. the in the county of McCracken than now He may sell them or keep thein in Kenare, would not land and houses bring butter lucky, as he pleases. And no slave is emanare, would not land and houses bring other prices? would not all commodities sell more rapidly? would not mechanical labor and professional services be more required? In a word, would not all kinds of business improve? We can froesee the intelligent improve? We can froesee the intelligent and it will begin so gradually, that all will begin so gradually are the profession, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Jefferson in all at the counters; and around simple to ment on the two Declarations, which caused many to infer, that the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

Solve the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic counters, with room on each for nine sales ment to wait on customers at ease—making for the mayor of Mausic, from whom he eighteen in all at the counters; and around simple to the professional services be more required? In the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic counters, with room on each for nine sales ment out of the market of the mayor of Mausic, from whom he eight ment and phraceology in the two Declarations and left on the west side. Above the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic before the authorities at La Tremblad between the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic before the authorities at La Tremblad between the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic before the authorities at La Tremblad between the basement portion the form is eliptic.—

On the first floor there are two elliptic before the authoriti establishes itself with the feelings and on the simple footing of a preference of the in his answer, regarded the document as spurious, and characterised the presentative of the persuaded to adopt this system. State could be persuaded to adopt this system of the preference that the counters are shelves for 8,000 articles of the manielpai conneil of that town, published slave system, will lay itself under the ban of the whole Christian world. We should of the whole Christian world. We should show that under the system proposed, no the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made the drafting of his famous the drafting of his f show that under the system proposed, no one would be compelled to sacrifice his almost all admit to he a heavy political and social evil. By this means enrancipation is made voluntary. For if I do not choose from which may be seen not only all the public mind determined, but very sales.

Show that under the system proposed, no one would be compelled to sacrifice his almost all admit to he a heavy political and almost all admit to he a heavy political and social evil. By this means enrancipation is made voluntary. For if I do not choose from which may be seen not only all the stations in Arrica. And it would be compelled to sacrifice his almost all admit to he a heavy political and up clothing. Between the counters and the drafting of his famous "Fourth of July rooms, or lighted closets, for assorted made up clothing. Between the counters and the well-room railing is a broad promenade from which may be seen not only all the stations in Africa. As he was formerly a missionary society, has gone on a tony of visitations in Africa. As he was formerly a missionary society and stations in Africa. As he was formerly a missionary society and stations in Africa. As he was formerly a missionary society and stations in Africa. As he was formerly a missionary society and stations in Africa. zens. The reproach of which they now complain would gather into a weight of unicomplain would gather into a weight of unibe as easy to show that the dreaded bug. send my slaves to Texas, Florida, or Misissippi, and go with them myself if I prefer ous; but it is now proved authentic beyond out it is now prove settling in our midst, is a phantom of the living in a slave State. A great many all doubt. Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to feet doors, which afford access to the roimagination; but our limits forbid us to slaveholders in the county are known to England, by his researches in the British tunda from the Ann street rooms. In the discuss these points, and we can only comfavor this plan, but no determination has
state Paper Office, has established the second, or gallery tier, are no less than
so much advantage to the cause of missions, as
well as to the English government. mend to the perusal and study of our reathey are fully examined. We will not, directly in the county or not. Some are tion. however, forbear to remark, that if the gradually forsake it; or they would go down evils apprehended are to be the real consequences of emancipation, we had better bring on the catastrophe at once, for it world that bind them in common with other would be more tolerable now than at any think that the main question should not be future time; and that it must come sooner directly presented in the coming convass, Carolina in May, 1779. or later is as certain as the progressive improvement of the human mind and the ai least, and that nothing more should be onward march of Christian civilisation .-If an enlightened self-interest does not have a provision inserted in the new Constiaccomplish it, the advancing spirit of the

going on in the public sentiment of this should say this to them. We should say. State in favor of it, is alone a sufficient pieces whenever a change is desired.— swered this morning. "You cannot separate from us; you cannot sepa and you would bring upon yourselves the deepest injury and dishonor before the whole world, if you could."

Revolutions seldom go backwards, those ject, and if any action at all is to be taken of the pains to discover, in the British Battle Park with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one world, if you could."

Which are driven forward by a great trull, all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one who will perpetuate slavery here, whether we will perpetuate slavery here, and five large store and sales of the world. There we will perpetuate slavery here, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen, projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with salesmen projecting from the rotundate all ought, if possible, to act together. Let one with s We say dishonor before the world. There but how long will we permit it to continue, be done. Perhaps Mr. Calhoun's "wise you that, in those days, the traffic of that are on hand in this immense magazine of the done. is no doubt about that. But we mind not and wis cannot perceive the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper part of North Carolina took a southerly disposed the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper part of North Carolina took a southerly disposed to the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper part of North Carolina took a southerly disposed to the propriety of and masterly inactivity, and the specific part of North Carolina took a southerly disposed to the propriety of and masterly inactivity. mainly, in this matter, what the world says, what the world says, what the world calls dishonor. We stand upon the ground of eternal right. Free, and we cannot perceive the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper to North Carolina took a southerly distributed and masterly inactivity, and be as proper to secure Emancipation, as it was to get to secure Emancipation. Some of avoiding its alledged consequences, the whole or none of Oregon." Some of the whole or none of Oregon." upon the ground of eternal right. Free- or avoiding its aneager consequences, "the whole or none of Oregon." Some of times even in Havana, knew what was which every hour of delay must make us are for "fifty-four forty, or fight," some going on in "Charlotte Town," before Gov. dom is our nature's birthright. Where is worse. Whether the day to which the of us are for compromising at "forty-nine," ernor Martin. The first account of "the signs of the times incontestably point, has and some for Calhoun's "musterly course." extraordinary resolve by the people in Charwill say, that for the slave to break the chain which binds him, and tu flee from it, is an to us that rational creatures would scarce.

Let us meet and see what we ought to do. lette Town," Mecklenberg county," was sent over to England by Sir James Wright, unworthy deed—is forhidden by nature's ly require more proof of the paralysing law? Nowhere. The voice of all the world thus adjudges slavery to be a wrong in our climate and soil than the undisputed to humanity. Freedom, we say, is our na- facts which stare us in the face. 'The ture's birthright. We are "called to lib- feeble and stinted growth of our own State, time since under the above title in the New South Carolina Gazette and Country Jour. from taxation, the State has 145,000 acres erty" by the voice of Heaven-and now, the rapid advance and gigantic proportions Orleans Commercial Times, we have con-nal, Tuesday, June 13, 1775. I read the of land, valued at \$870,000; also the tolls emphatically, of earth also. A cry has of the free States, which lie by our side, sulted the various authorities within our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, receivable upon the Illinois and Michigan less favored by nature, in all the elements reach upon this subject, and we find that at of prosperity and strength than we afford the Declaration of Independence in 1776. of prosperity and strength than we, afford the Declaration of Independence in 1776, thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do first season, to \$88,000, and which must the Declaration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies. Empires are shaken, thrones tremble, kings a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, not send you the copy, as it is identically increase greatly each successive year, and Empires are shaken, thrones tremble, kings a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, not send you the copy, as it is identically increase greatly each strength of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, not send you the copy, as it is identically increase greatly each strength of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, and were divided this truth. But it is, perhaps, most visible the same with the paper which you enclosed the realised not less than \$3,500,000. in the decayed grandeur and melancholy among them as follows: Heaven; it is the guardianship of the world; decrepitude of that once pre-eminent old Massachusetts, 3,500 Delaware, Commonwealth, which we are proud to call Rhode Island, our mother, and whose natural condition Connecticut, The Emancipation of Slavery in Kentacky, corresponds so nearly with our own. If Several gentlemen in the city of Louis any warning could preserve us from the climated, and accustomed to toil. Are the ville of both political parties, with Chan-baleful curse, which has struck down the people of Brazil and Hindostan and Siam cellor Nicholas at their head, have issued power and hlighted the fortunes of Virginia, an address to the people of Kentucky, we might hear it in the hooting of the owl bronzes the complexions of men as they urging the propriety of providing in the from the windows of her deserted cabins, approach it, is that, we repeat, any reason new Constitution, for the gradual emanci- and see it in the return of the wolf and the for making them slaves? Do the free and pation of the slaves in this State. The fact vulture to places that were once the habi- a Dutch ship of war. They were landed

slave holders, we should think, would en we intended from a simple reference to the species of merchandise, in nearly or quite from the State Paper Office, on all North No, complexion is not the brand of ser. vittle their appeal to a respectful and earnest leading points of the address, which is the large numbers and were sought after with consideration. The subject itself is one of subject of these comments. After exhibit. though her children be almost as white as their master. It is not nature's direction, but arbitrary enactions that makes a slave.

Solemn moment, and claims the profound although the comparative progress in population of the States, we have named, it proposes the auctioneers of New York City have primitive times. They continued to be important that makes a slave.

They continued to be important the comparative progress in population of the States, we have named, it proposes primitive times. They continued to be important that makes a slave.

They continued to be important the comparative progress in population of the States, we have named, it proposes the auctioneers of New York City have primitive times. They continued to be important that makes a slave.

They continued to be important the comparative progress in population of the States, we have named, it proposes although the opposes of the States, we have named in the convention of the friends of emancipation to assemble some time in the spring for the states and the convention of the friends of emancipation to assemble some time in the spring for the states and animal food.

They continued to be important to the state Treasury, nearly as much as convention of the friends of emancipation to the state Treasury, nearly as much to a convention of the friends of emancipation to the state Treasury, nearly as much as the convention of the friends of emancipation to the state Treasury, nearly as much as the convention of the friends of emancipation to the state Treasury, nearly as much as the convention of the friends of emancipation to the state Treasury, nearly as much as the convention of the friends of the states and the convention of the friends of the states and the convention of the states and the convention of the states and the convention of the friends of the states and the convention of the friends of the convention of the but arbitrary enactment that makes a slave.
It is not nature's direction, lt is of deeper interest in all its a convention of the friends of emancipation of the friends of emancipation as the cost of the Erie and Champlain the movement of 1775; and they also play the movement of 1775 to 1790—the slave population of the friends of emancipation as the cost of the Erie and Champlain as the cost of the Erie and Champlain the movement of 1775; and they also play the movement of 1775; and they also play the movement of 1775 to 1790—the slave population of the friends of emancipation as the cost of the Erie and Champlain as the cost of the Erie and Champlain the movement of 1775; and they also play the movement of 1775 to 1790—the slave population of the friends of emancipation as the cost of the Erie and Champlain as the cost of the Erie and Champlain as the cost of the Erie and Champlain as the cost of the movement of 1775; and they also play the movement of 1775; and they are resistance to the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity, nearly as flut in the public in the state I readity in the public in the state I readity in the public in the state I readity in the public in the public in the state I readity in the public in the state I readity in the public in the state I readity in the public in the state bolder to have said that the law established is weaker in its bearing upon our moral accomplish it at the present time, and a relation, rather than a tenure,—a certain relation between him and the slave, like oldserfdom, rather than property in man.

Is weaker in its bearing upon our moral accomplish it at the present time, and the slave, like oldserfdom, rather than property in man.

In 1843 and of yellow Indian meal sifted, a handful of wheat secondly, if it should be thought that it will, ited a slave population of \$93,041; that of one of the oldserfdom, rather than property in man.

In 1843 and of yellow Indian meal sifted, a handful of wheat secondly, if it should be thought that it will, ited a slave population of \$93,041; that of one of the oldserfdom, rather than property in man.

In 1843 and oppressive State taxation. In 1843 and the tolerance of our fathers, and familiar to be most feasible and judicious. It then relation between him and the slave, like the old serfdom, rather than property in man. the tolerance of our fathers, and familiar to be most feasible and judicious. It then the tolerance of our fathers, and familiar to be most feasible and judicious. It then tolerance of our fathers, and familiar to be most feasible and judicious. A homan being to be property! commodity, chattel, implement! Universal human na. The tolerance of our lattiers, and familiar to be most leasible and judicious. It then the tolerance of our lattiers, and familiar to be most leasible and judicious. It then the tolerance of our lattiers, and familiar to be most leasible and judicious. It then the mammoth, they shook the bolt fail to stir in our bosoms the sensibilities erfully the proposition that all females born piece from Great Britain, slavery existed in ture cries out upon it with abhorrence. The with which any man, unaccustomed to the after a named day shall be free at the age nies from Great Britain, slavery existed in with which any man, unaccustomed to the idea is not tenable, nor tolerable, haidly conceivable. No, it is a relation established by arbitrary, particular local law. The slaveholder is estopped by all natural law from arguing that he has just as good noright to carry his slaves to the new territory as to carry his slaves or his plough or his cotton-mill.

with which any man, unaccustomed to the revolting abstraction of the revolting abstraction of human slavery. It is as a question of economy that emancipation strikes us with most force, and in this point of view, it affords matter of profound not tenable, nor tolerable, haidly conceivable. No, it is a relation establish. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States have been admitted, in which slaves of the mothers. We again invoke the of view, it affords matter of profound not tenable, nor tolerable, haidly conceivable. No, it is a relation establish. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States have been admitted, in which slaves of the mothers. We again invoke the of view, it affords matter of profound not tenable, nor tolerable, haidly conceivable. No, it is a relation establish. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States shall be free at the age of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. States have been admitted, in which slaves of the mothers. We again invoke the of twenty-one, and that the issue of such subject to apprenticeship to the former own. It is authors are men of talents and characters are all bound up in the of twenty-one, and But here is the trouble. If the planter were forbidden by the government to carry a certain machine for pecking are enough to inspire us with serious doubts of the expediency of continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be continuing the present for her amelioration and others.

From the Mayaville Eagle.

The following article embraces so nearly our 1.240,000, Pennsylvania had 1,720,000, own views in reference to Slavery in Kentucky and New York 2,400,000. It thus appears in view of a change of our organic law, that we that in the fifty years ending in 1840, Vir. publish it in this connection, and commend it to ginia increased her population only 68 per the serious attention of the voters of the State. cent., while Pennsylvania increased hers The suggestion of a meeting at the Court 300 ner cent. and New York 606 per cent. House on County Court day in February is a A comparison of their wealth and the yield good one, and we presume will meet with gene-MR. COLLINS:-The call in the Flag

tucky had a population of 220,000, Ohio for a meeting of all who are opposed to 15,000, and Indiana 4,800. In 1840. any kind of Emancipation whatever, how-Kentucky had 780,000, Ohio 1,520,000, ever distant and gradual, and however N. Carolina, and Indiana 680,000. The increase of the coughly it may be accompanied by a S. Carolina, Kentucky was only 255 per cent. while that of Ohio was 3,278 per cent., and of Kentucky, has been followed up by a series Mississippl, Indiana 14,067 per cent. At the late Pre- of articles in that paper which are plainly Louisians, sidential election Indiana cast some 40,000 intended to class all friends to Emancipathat the fault is not ours. We have taken more votes than Kentucky. A comparing tion and Colonisation, with Cassius M. Tennesses on of Kentucky with her South-western Clay. Now Cassius M. Clay is an advo-Arkansas, cate for Emancipation, absolutely, without connecting it with Colonisation. And I believe there is no slaveholder in Mason, who does not connect Colonisation, as an of a free State she cannot even prosper as indispensable accompaniment, with every scheme of Emancipation which he may trom 1830 to 1840 Tennessee increased adopt. The following project is generally her population over 22 per cent. Kentucky contended for by the Emancipationists of increased hers in the same period only some Kentucky, and by the slaveholders of that party, almost without exception.

First. Let all slaves now in existence, or born in Kentucky before the 1st of Janlary, 1860, remain slaves for life.

Second. Let all male slaves born after January, 1860, be free at twenty-five, and ull females born after the same period le free at twenty-one-Provided, that upon reaching that age, they shall be hired out for two years or longer if necessary, until transport them to Liberia, and give them a start in that colony.

Third. No slave thus emancipated shall emiain in Kentucky, as a freeman.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see at onec, that by this system, there is no sacrifice of

this is a proper time to make the question desirous of making the question plainly and fully in the choice of delegates to the Conbut should be deferred for five or six years aimed at in the coming canvass, than to tntion, by which a vote of the people could hereafter be taken upon that or any other The change which has within the last single question, by un act of the Legislafew years taken place, and is still rapidly ture, authorising the same, without the ne-

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Slavery in the Colonies in 1776. Aided by an article which appeared some

4,370 Maryland, 5,000 Virginia, 15,000 S. Carolina, Ponneylvania,

a certain machine for packing cotton to the new territories, because it was known to injure the fabric, doubtless then he would look at the following:

Of the expediency of continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, they well be supposed worthy of the notice, if not the supposed worthy of the notice, if not the not in the State library anything from which they do not evince the ruinous folly of it.

The letter of Sir James Wright, reference, they well be supposed worthy of the notice, if not the not in the State library anything from which they can be gathered; but we hope to be able, they can be gat

and importance to the people of Kentucky, same should be done everywhere else." and we shall spare no labor to secure for our readers, all facts of interest in relation

For the present, we subjoin a table of the number of slaves in the slave-holding States, and the free colored population in the free States, as shown by the census of 1840:

Stane States, No. Staves.
Delaware. 2,600 Maine, 2,355
Maryland, 89,737 N. Hampehire, 537
Virginia, 448,987 Vermont, 730 Connecticut, 1.105 241,817 327,038 Khode Island, 280,944 Massachusetts, 8,669 253,532 195,540 New York, New Jersey, Peunsylvania, Kentucky, 182,258 183,059 Tennesses ludiana, 58,240 19,935 Illinois, Michigan, Iowa,

2,486,726 Total A comparison of the two tables presented tives constantly plying the needle. The land and Ireland. The number of foreign this article exhibit the singular fact, that Boston Post furnishes the following descrippaupers who came into the State the past since 1775, since which time New York tion of this mammoth concern; has emancipated her slaves, the free colored Mr. George W. Simmons, of Oak Hall, population of New York, has nearly quad- has marked the season by making a most houses during the year was 4,028, at an rupled her then slave population. Indeed important improvement in his vast establish- average weekly cost for each pauper of the ratio of the increase of the free colored ment. He has added a spacious and lofty \$1 01. The number of persons aided population of both New York and Penn-rotunda in the rear of the large sales-rooms and supported out of the alms-houses was sylvania, is greater than the ratio of increase on Ann street. This rotunda is also for a 9,317, at an average weekly cost for each of the slave population of Virginia, within clothes mart, and is well worthy of a de- pauper of \$1 07. the same period!

United States in 1790, was but 59,460; serving how the trade of Boston in the paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy 729. since that period it has grown in the free clothing branch is rapidly increasing. The Of the 18,693 paupers, 9,567 thereof State alone, to 386,283.

The Original Decimention of Independence. basement floor, and the depth from the cen. \$372,749 75 and the value of the alms-North Carolina has claimed the honor of the floor is 65 feet. The light is 20 feet by issuing the first declaration of independence, 13, and the stained glass is of the most more than a year before that celebrated dec- beautiful pattern. The main saloon, open laration drafted by Jefferson, made its ap- from the first raised floor to the stucco work sued in May, 1775, but was not made no- into two apartments, by means of a gallery priesthood. An experiment has been made,

There was a striking similarity in senti- gallery is reached by a short flight of stairs, republican constitution: ment and phraseology in the two Declara- which branch off into a pair, turning to the tions, which caused many to infer, that the right and left on the west side. Above the of Dijon, but now au Evangelical minister, delast one was a copy of the first, with amend. basement portion the form is elliptic .- siring to be married, presented himself for that ments only. Mr. John Adams, in 1779, On the first floor there are two elliptic but was refused, on account of his being in holy

made the first move in colonial emancipa. larly classified, completely lighted with

the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery, which commands a view of which is to be applied to procure three sermons vention. But there are many considerate to England by the Colonial Governor of the whole establishment, resembling n gay in as many different churches, in or near Bir and well known friends to the cause, who Georgia, which establishes the fact that In bazaar with two long streets. In the night think that the using question should not be destablished in North the light is question should not be dependence was first proclaimed in North the light is supplied by 24 gas burners in cially the horse," and "that on Monday, pre-

ture of North Carolina:

90, EATON SQUARE, London, 4th July, 1848.

My DEAR SIR: I hold it of good augury that your letter of the 12th of June reached have "Oak Hall for Eighteen Hundred and cessity of taking the whole Constitution to me by the Hermann, just in time to be an. Forty-nine," the most extensive establish-

then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the

20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still the canal debt. preserved, and is the number 498 of the To pay this, besides the ordinary revenue to me; but I forward to you a transcript of be realised not less than \$3,500,000. 9,000 the entire letter of Sir James Wright. The The Governor is a hard money man; re-165,000 he had finished his despatch; for the para-110,000 graph relating to it is added in his own Cin. Gaz. 16,000 hand writing, the former part of the letter

being written by a secretary or clerk. I have read a great many papers relating In August 1620, the first slaves ever to the regulators, and am having copies brought to this country were landed on made of a large number. Your own State James river, in the colony of Virginia, from ought to have them all, and the expense would be for the State insignificant, if it ferce elements, as they sweep around, write slave upon the brow which they have dark. ened?

Do the free and ferce elements, as they sweep around, write slave upon the brow which they have dark. ened?

Do the free and for the slaves in this State. The fact tations of the slaves in this State. The fact does not send an agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need the brow which they have dark. State Paper Office, on all North from the State Paper Office, on all North fr I shall always be glad to hear from you,

> and to be of use to you, or your State. Very truly yours, GEORGE BANCROFT. D. L. SWAIN, EEq.,

Chapel Hill, North Carolina. first proclaimed in Mecklenberg, North
Carolina, in May, 1775.

The letter of Sir Jarges Wright referred.

from other sources, to get the desired infor- will see the extraordinary resolves of the 64-which is but a little more than is paid mation very shortly. All matters connect people of Charlotte Town in Mecklenberg any two of the higher Judges in England ted with this question, are now of interest county, and I should not be surprised if the

Enterprise.

We find the following notice of Simmon Oak Hall establishment in the city of Boston, in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Few persons who have not visited this immense establishment can have any ideas of the amount of business done, or of the admirable system by which it is managed by Mr. Simmons:

A MODEL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. There is in Boston one of the largest establishments for the manufacture of clothes in the United States, We allude to Simmons' "Oak Hall Rotunda," as it is termed by its abstract of the returns of the overseers of enterprising proprietor. Some idea of its the poor, to the Legislature. It comprises 17.343 extent may be gathered from the fact, that all the towns in the State but forty-one. the sales amount to half a million dollars From this abstract we glean the following per annum, and that there are employed in items: the manufacture 25 fashionable cutters There are 174 alms-houses in the State, and trimroers, 2 book-keepers, 1 cashiar in which were supported the past year and assistant, 1 paymaster, 5 runners, 2 expresses, 30 salesmen, and 3,000 operaforeigners, of whom 6,707 were from Eng-

scription, and should be visited as an object Most persons are, probably, aware that tre of the splendid variegated sky-light to house establishments \$1,056,494.

ample windows. Here, too, is Mr. Sim. from the Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette, that the He has found the copy of the resolves of mons' own apartment, on the western side shaded globes. The walls from the gallery vions to the preaching of auch sermou, notice The following letter of Mr. Bancroft, to the dome are ornamented by beautiful be inserted in the Birmingham Gazette, requestwas recently communicated to the Legisla- pilasters of the Counthian order. The lng the masters of families to direct their serbasement apartment is devoted to woolens and piece goods, and an immense furnace, establishment in winter. Here, then, we

ment for the sale of clothing in the United

Governor French, in his message, states the total amount of the State debt at \$16,. tract with a French printer at Paris, for print-612,795 37, of which \$8,004,622 09 is ing a new French translation of the Scriptures from the original text.

80,000 newspaper seems to have reached him after pudiates all banks and banking systems,

New York-Interesting Pacis. Mr. Fillmore, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and Vice President elect of the United States, in his report has embodied most interesting information.

The canal revenue, as every one knows,

The auction duties from 1798 to 1848,

oppressive State taxation. In 1945 and 1844, the tax was one mill—1845 one mill pan. Cut the butter late it. Set it over the fire and warm it till the butter is very soft, and one-tenth of a mill—1846 and 1847, but not till it melts. Then take it off, stir it six-tenths of a mill-1848, one-half of a well, till all is mixed. Beat the whole very mill-and this is the extent of the burden hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some mposed by the State of New York upon

past year \$43,347 67—from the tax on foreign insurance companies \$4,810—from the sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York." 80,137—These mustine will be found excellent, and can turn.

The clerk hire, in all the departments of the public service, was \$162,730 11-all

the official postage of the State, \$2,297 38. The prisons cost the State \$604,273 93. But there are portions of this pre-eminently rich and prosperous State, that still remain a "howling wilderness," for the report shows that the State paid the last year

hirty-five dollars bounty on reolves. There was also paid \$1,375 for instructng Indian children, and 8122,694 87 for Indian annuities.

Properion in Massachusette.

The Secretary of State has submitted an

year was 1,494.

The average number supported in alms-

Number of insane persons relieved and The entire free colored population of the of interest by those who are auxious in ob-supported was 611, and of idiots 324dimensions of the rotunda are 50 feet by were made so by intemperance—being over 47, giving an area of 2,350 feet on the one-half. The total pauper expense was

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

of oak, with an elegant iron balustrade. The showing the operation of that law under the

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR PARACHING.-We learn

set up by Mr. White, for warming the this country, by men who can preach truth of vested funds .- Independent.

CHINA .- "The first church building without a steeple" ever erected lu Chiua proper, has just been finished at Amoy. It is 55 feet in length, and 33 lu front, with a portico after the Etruscan style, which strikes the natiwes with lock; both of which are much needed.

The China Mail contradicts the rumor, which

BIRLE TRANSLATIONS .-- The foreign papers Christian Knowledge has tu progress a Spanish Version from the Hebrew. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society has lent for the purpose of collation, a copy of the Am-sterdam (1702) edition of Cyprian de Valera's Spanish Protestant Version, which is rarer than

Tungare.-This is the true bird of Virginia we strenously advise all our readers who have the turkey from their ponitry yards. No one can tell how much this fowl destroys. Notonly does it tear the stacks, eat the grain and the like, but the lajury it does to the fields in the our friends to avoid them, unless peculiarly sit-uated for their raising. They cost more than

FRESH BONES FOR HENG.-Those who keep tage to keep them liberally supplied with ashes, lime, gravel and powdered boues. These article White on this subject I would advise every one who keeps hers to provide them liberally with

Innian Murrins .- A pint and a half of yelmuffin rings on the inside. Set them in a hot mposed by the State of New York upon oven, or on a heated griddle, pour some of the batter into each, and bake the mustas well.—

The State received for salt duties the Send them to the table hot; continue to bake

The letter of Sir James Wright, referred to by Mr. Bancroft, closes as follows:

"By the enclosed paper, your Lordship Supreme Court Judges, amount to \$90,448 in three quarters or half an honr before breakfast or tea.

This mixture may be baked in a waffle iron as waffles. Butter them, and have on the table a glass bowl with powdered changes, to set

LOUISVILLE:::::FEB. 3. 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to aubecribe

A Good Move and in the Right Quarter. The Meyor, the two Boards of Conneil, and other influential citizens, of Washington City, have petitioned Congress, praying for the ebolition of the alave trade within the District of Columbie, or for authority to be conferred upon the city corporation, by which the offensive trafac may be prevented.

This movement, if judicionaly directed, must axart a beneficiel infinence in nlleying the excitement and reconciling the divisions now distracting the public mind.

A New Anti-Stavery Paper in Virginia. The Daily Enterprise is the name of n new paper started at Wheeling, Va. The editor speaks out as follows in the first number. We hope he will be sustained in the noble atand he has taken. He says:

1. We are Anti-Slavery, seul and body, new and ferever. We go against enslaving the body, easieving the mind, the tongue, or the

2. If the question were to be decided between respectual Bendage and Immediate Emenciwe would choose the latter without

serve, and that in the aggregate 5. We suppose the altimos of Wheeling have but listle interest in the question, except as it affects their immediate interests, and are in this

respect prepared to discuss it themselves.
Finally, if we are to be prescribed for senti ments like these; the econer we get out of this mmonwealth the better. But we have formed no anch idea of the people of Western Virginia A few of the seifish and contracted may condemn for opinion's sake, but the most of them are too liberal to permit their minds to be thus

16.33 coce.21

The crowded state of our columns last week prevented us from making any comments upon tha communication of our friend "Moses."-Wa propose now to offer n few thoughts suggested by that and previous communications.

And, first, we would remark it as a singular coincidence that, before receiving "Moses" article, we had made quite a copious extract for the Exeminer, (published on the first page of of the world which directly support the slave tast week's paper,) from the vary article in the trade. This is a consideration which may well Edinhurgh Review, which he praises so highly We certainly think that the readers of the Examiner will have some curlosity to see nn article so highly commended by both the friends and opponents of emancipation. Most heartily do we advise them to obtain the article and peruse it thoroughly, for seldom can a more interesting and instructive essay be found. No one, as it seems to us, can read the article withpresented of the improvability of the most degraded portion of menkind, and his mind convinced by the arguments adduced to establish the fact of the essential unity of the human race. The writer demonstrates, by the irrefuta- ded; how different would be the condition of hie evidence of physiology and psychology, this Africa, at the present day. Let the results trath of the doctrine that every tribe of human- which have followed the exertions of the selfkind, no matter however low to intellect and denying Moravians testify what would have morals, possesses those essential elements of humanity which by an impassable barrier sepsrate man from all other earthly beings; which distinguish him as man and render him capable | would have had reason to regard with severential This doctrine harmonises perfectly with the stead of regarding them as her worst euenies. Bible account of man's origin, and with the glorions New Testament doctrine of human rotherhood—the hrotherhood of all of every name, race, color and condition.

Now, "Moses" professes to believe in, and does believe in the New Testament, and yet he strenuously defends an institution, which utteriv denies the unity of the race by denying to L. Breckenridge, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, and the black man rights-the right of libertywhich our Declaration of Independence pro- Smith. nonnces the inalienable right of all men; an institution which isnghs to scorn the doctrine of human brotherhood, and declares that the black man, so far from being n brother, is not even a man, but a thing, a chattel, to be hought in Kentneky, which will certainly attract much and sold, as n horse or n hog or any other article attention through the State. It had generally since the discussion began. At first he seemed of property is bought and sold! There may be consistency in this, but we confess our inability

2. "Moses" asserts that "the Aimighty, in making Shem, Ham and Japhet to differ, in- throw its infinence against the discussion of tended and purposed all the consequences of slavery at this time. that differing, and that, therefore, whether it is it; that there is a necessity that it be so."

Does "Moses" mean that the everiasting dis- States. They have advocated the policy of the tinction between right and wrong is sometimes law of 1833 forbidding, with certain exceptions, everlooked hy Jehovah? This, we confeet, is a the introduction of slaves into this State, a polstrange notion to us, for we had supposed that icy which looked forward to the ultimate exthe Bible taught that God, the all holy, cannot tinction of slavery by a very gradual process. look apon sin except with abhorrence.

"Thera is a necessity that it be so." Why, "What aver is, is right. Aliah is great, and if Now, we do not exactly understand what our it had not been right for you to be in sievery, entirely setisfactory? Not so setisfactory we imagine, but that our friend would have taken right and proper that it shall be discussed. In States than in the free, and says that the numthe earliest opportunity of escaping from hond-

But "the Almighty meda Shem, Ham and Japhat to differ, and therefore he purposed all the consequences of their differing." All the consequences! The slave trade, no less than slavary, is one of those consequences; yet "Moses" pronounces the slave trade infatoous removal of slavery from Kentucky. Why act watth for the runnway in the streets of New and atrocious! Does the Holy One of Heaven discuss this question fully as well as other ques- York, but they are no less prostitutes; and the purpose infamy and atrocity?

It is true that the Creator has made his children to differ. To some He has granted more privileges than to others. The white man He has favored in every way. A thousand advantages and means of superlority has He given to this part of his family; but if we know aught ject before the public mind in Kentucky. The the degradation whileh "negro blood" brings of his character, as revealed in his beloved Son, policy and propriety of pressing it at this time, apon him or her through whose veins it flows. or of his purposes as manifested in the benign of Jeens, He never designed that these advantages and means of superiority should be see why this question must be left to "the slow the earne time place upon her a mark of disused for the purpose of injuring and degrading process of individual observation," while all the less favored members of his family. On the contrary He desires that every privilege enjoyed as the people may see fit to discuss them. We by one of his children over mother should stim- think its magnitude claims for it peculiar promulate the favored one to earnest exertions in inence, in the public regard, and that, therefore, behalf of the less favored, that thus the divine it should be most thoroughly discussed in every blessings may be shared, and all hearts united neighborhood, that public opinion may be entn christian love and gratitude. Let not the lightened, and every voter enabled to decide it mantle of Christ's holy religion be thrown over intelligently. haman error and wrong. More than once has The following paragraph from the Journal's it been thus desecrated. In the dark ages the article, is very interesting: Inquisition etcle this livery of Heaven, and, "In the last two years, and especially in the

EXAMINE R. trade, the privilege of renewing the awful mock; The farce is too tragic to be oft repeated But, saye "Moses," "the slave trade has been the means by which God has fitted a great multitude of the negroes for mansious in the skies;" i. e. by hringing them into christien lands .-Very well, admit it to be so, what then? Does. it follow that the slave trade is approved by Jehovah, and that slavery enjoys his sanctiou? By no means; the fact only shows that a gracions Providence ofien overrnles evil for good. He caused the captivity of Joseph to prove a means of good, but we have yet to learn that He commended the brothers of Joseph for selling him, or the Midianites for buying him.

And, in passing, we would ask onr friend, since he thinks that the slave trade has proved a means of inestiniable spiritual good to the blacks, ought we not all as christians at once to engage in that trailic, and bring as many as possible of the benighted Africans from their native region of heathenism into this favored lead, where they may enjoy gospel privileges? We will not, however, dwell upon these con-

idsrations. We gladly acknowledge that many slaves, through the care of affectionate and devoted masters, cujoy religious privileges by which they are far advanced in the christian life, and, to use our friend's expression, "are fitted for manufous in the wkies." (Does "Moses" as a christian think that persous, who are fitted for mensions in Heaven, should be retained in hondage on earth? If really fit for honor above, am they not prepared for freedom

But this fact does not reach the point at issue, does not answer the all-important question.-And what is that question? Simply this; has the existence of selevery in An ed the condition of the negroes in Africa! No one can hesttate as to the reply to this estection. Ail anthorities concur in the statement that the condition of the African in his native land has been rendered far more deplorable afface the mmencement of American slavery than before. In consequence of the demand for slaves to be carried across the Atlantic, the petty kings of Africa have been stimulated to new and uaheard of atrocities. Averice and sil fiendisk inction of the kindly feelings of humanity.-It is sad to think that the influence of professedly Christian nations should have been exercised, not to improve and cievate the African aut to sink him into deeper and deeper degradstion. But such has been, and such is the fact Sisvery in the United States, at this very hour, indirectly adding horrors to the condition of the African in his native land. We denounce the slave-trade, it is true, but we charish the jastitution of slavery, and, by cherishing it, make il, as far as in us lies, reputable, and thus proiong its existence in Brazil and other portious

y reflect upon his position. We have admitted that in some instances God ias overraled the evil of slavery for good. But there is another view to be taken of the matter, which has peculiar interest for every christian mind and heart. Suppose that, instead of haviag supported an itstitution and a traffic, which have been attended with such fearful woes, and teracted, the christian nations of the world had nnited in efforts for the improvement and redemption of Africa, offorts on which the phoicest blessings of Divine Love would have descenbeen the result, had nil christians been animated by a similar spirit and been equally faithful to their duties as followers of Jesus. Then Africa affection the christian nations of the world, tu-

make the defender of slavery pause and serious-

The Meeting at the Court House.

We have only time before our paper goes to press, to say that the meeting Thursday evening was very large and enthusiastic. For the proceedings we refer our readers to another coinmn. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. Messrs. Speed, Thomason, Baird, Walter, and

Emancipation in Kentucky.

tained nn article on the subject of Emancipation spirit. Any one who has rend his articles may been supposed that the Journal would, in due disposed to justify the slave trade, as it is essenseason, take a prominent place among the organs tially connected with the system which he deof Emancipation, and we deeply regret that we are compelled to add that it has seen fit to

The editors of the Jonrnal say that they had in the abstract right or wrong, that the whits decided not to enter on the discussion of queeman should govern the negro, we cannot help tions connected with the election of delegates to the coming Convention, on account of their "Whether in the abstract right or wrong." relations to the Whig party of this and other They think a question of such magnitude as Emancipation, onght to be examined without hera to fatalism, genuine fetalism, of which the agitation; onght to be left to "the slow process" devout Mohamedan need not be ashamed .- of public opinion, formed from each man'e in-Slavary is, therefore it is right. A few years dividual observation." Everything, they add, since, soma American citizens were in slavery indicates that the time will come when the peoin Algiers. Suppose friend "Moses," had been pie will solve this problem for themselves, and plunge. I really do like the spirit of "Moses," Warren to quiet Bourbon!" and immediately one of the unfortunate captives, and that, on the State of public opinion necessary to this re,

> neighbors mean hy "agitation." They certainnmandments." One of the proposed amutud-

ling of the present Legislature as effording the that the members, being politicians, and naturally fearful of committing themselves on such a question, cannot be relied on as to public opinion upon it; hut after all, we know of no better expouent of oplaion upon the question. All the members of the lower house, with the single aception of the Representatives from a single county, state that a majority in their counties ire opposed to ell plans of Emancipation; and every member without, as we believe, any exception, is opposed to raising the question in the approaching canvass for conventional delegates. The general impression appears to he that a decided public opinion exists in fever of jugrafting u the Constitution a prohibition sgainst the fur ther importation of slaves from other States, but every member of the House and of the Senate opposes the agitation of any scheme of Eman-

That the members of the Legislature fail to do justice to the extent of public sentiment in the State, in favor of Emancipation is very clear to us. We have information, reliable informetion, from many prominent and shrewd men, from which we are induced to believe that a large number of counties are ready to cast their votes in favor of Emancipation. The doubt which the Jonrual throws upon the testimony of the members of the Legislature, is very proper. These gentlemen are clearly mistakeu. The Journal adds:-

"But even if a mejority of the people in a aujority of the counties now favored Emanciation, the substintiel and wise part of them unt be inclined to start such a question at a tims when so many other questions are to be raised-when the whole Constitution is to be econstructed. Not only should there he a clear and very decided indication of public here may be a provision in the new Constituon for submitting specific amendments, under rtain conditions, to the popular vote. Such a provision has, we believe, been engrafted in most of the new Constitutions of the other

We do not see why the question of Emancipation is to be thrust aside, because "so many other questions are to be raised." If a majority of the people are in favor of it, the sooner their wishes are carried ont the better. If any ques passions have been fed to the almost utter exbe that which is by far more important than all others combined.

In conclusion, the Journal advises its friends aut to run candidates in any county "upon the mestion of any scheme of Emancipation," but o select as delegates to the Convention their atdest, wisest, and most virtuous citizens. We hope that in every county in which there is any prospect of success, the friends of Emancipation may run their ablest men, and in those counties in which they are not strong enough to carry their candidatea, they may support the candidates who are least hostile to their views. The suggestion that the new Constitution shall contnin a provision by which the people may introduce specific ameadments without the trouble of cuiting snother Conventiun, is eminsntly wise and proper. The people ought to have this right secured to thera, and no one, we hope, will oppose their baving it.

The friends of Emancipation owe it to themselvis and the grentand glorious cause in which they are engaged, to come forward and exhibit their strength to queking politicians of all kinds We are assured by intulligent men in different counties, that the good cause is every day gaining ground. We hope that no Emancipationisl will permit the botatings of the pro-slavery men to paralyse his emergy, or to roh his heart of hope. Come, frituits, let us take conrage, be active and vigilart. We have much labor before us, and let as gu to work heartliy. Let us not be guilty of the supreme folly of concluding wa are too weak to accomplish my good before we make a fair trial of our strength.

"Stores."

To the Editors of the Bremniner: BENTLEMEN: Your correspondent "Moses" seems to be n man of good intentions, who has see that his feelings have materially changed fends. He has now abandoned that ground .had been in vsin. He seemed to wish us all to negro racs. If he had not engaged in this differently." "You have been deceived, sir." a good thing when properly conducted. The tainly, air, you will only injure yourself in the the Jordan that separates him from "free soil." and believe that he must be nn excellent man.

newspapers and on the stump, of all proposed worsen that walk the same streets during the have a convention of all the friends of emanciday. Are not prostitutes seen in the South. ments relates to the County Court systum, and walking in the city and in the field, by night to understand it, it should be fully discussed .- and by day, all over thicountry? These pros-Another proposed amendment contemplates that titules are not of the same color as those that tions? · Why is every possible amendment, that ayatem of slavery has made them so. In some wisdom or folly, that sage or simpleton may parti of the South, is not a perfectly black child suggest, to be discussed, while Emancipation mindet as rara as a black ewan? Has the interis to be pinced under the ban, and its discussion mixture of blood been effected without ein? In outlawed? We see no justice in this counte. the flonth, too, the parent condemns his child Emencipation is by far the most important sub- to all the horrors of eturnal slavery, and to all is urged by many of the purest, wiseat, and best What would be thought of a parent at the North men in our Commonwealth-men who do not who should sell his danghter as a slave, and at grace at which the finger of scorn would be for- lowing interesting letter on the subject of Slaever pointed, and which could never be effected, very in Jamaica and Cuba. It is enough for us even by all-changing time, till an unhonored to remark that the writer is a gentleman on grave hid her from the sight of man? If this whose statement of facts implicit reliance may wonld not the indignation of the South burn like do not often copy from our columns on the anb-

heet means of ascertaining it. It may be said as a matter of conrec? Why, the very commounts of the thing seems to have prevented 'Moses' from sucing it at all. There is not light eugagh in the picture to enable him to bssrve the shadow.

JOSHUA.

To the Editors of the Examiner: GENTLEMEN: The time for action-decided mbined action -hes fully come. Let us have convention as early as practicable. It is irgently demanded by the importance of the ause, and the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome, before we can say we have gained one single important end. There is a field of couflict before ns, such as we have never had. Our opponents are armed, and will yield only when resistance becomes hopeless. A moment's attention to the several divisions of those opposed to us, will satisfy every one of the necessity of action. 1. There is a large class who love the system

nan, and every attempt to remove it an effort to travel in advance of Divine Providence .-These must be met and answered, or they will remain where they are, fighting against liberty. 2. Another slass stand at their case. They heve as interest is the system, and are unable to see haw they are responsible for the continuance of it, or what right they have to talk about on; nor can they see how any would affect, in the slightest degree, their interests. These must be convincedfacts and arguments must be spread before them in the most plain and palpable manner, or they will be found lighting against us in the day of

believe that it is right-warranted by the chris-

3. Multitudes are as xions for the adoption of some eafe eyetem of graduel emancipation, but onsider the present an inappropriate time to gitete this question. They have a profound egard for other men; and because two years sgo a few men st Frankfort issued a manifesto, disclaiming any intention to interfere with the existing relations of masters and slaves, they consider themselves bound to abstain from any active participation in the present movement for freedom. They are to be convinced that the position is absurd, or they will resist to the utmost every effort to relieve the State from the foul blot of slavery. The acts and doings of the gentlemen assembled at Frankfort, wiil be not only a stumbling block in their path, hut an impassable barrier.

4. 'Another class are so cautious, that they will not move because they cannot see the end from the beginning. How will this result?-How will that terminate? And until these questions are answered in a manaer agreeable te them, they will stand still, or put forth their strength to palsy ours. One thing at a time, is our motto; when we have determined to build, select the spot and determine on the plan. It is time enough to say how it shall be done when we have resolved to do it.

Those who trade in politics, will, for political reasons, set themseives firmly against us; and the politicians are ndroit managers-devoting all their tims nad attention to the subject-They have been too supine. Had they been breeze, and secure a triumph. And in this active, the members of the Legislature would struggle they will leave no art untried. Acting have had mundant evidence that in many coun- on the common instiact of self-preservation, ties, majorities can and will be polied for Eman- both the great political parties will, most probacipation candidates. Let them shake off their bly, declare against emancipation, in order to lethargy and take the proper steps to let their secure a majority in the convention. There is numbers be known, and their influence be felt. to be a convention in Frankfort on the 5th of February next, the avowed object of which is to quiet the public mind on the subject of emancipation?" This is said to be a movement of the Democratic party-but, judging from the names of the delegates to it, which appear in the public journals, I should think it a mongrel, for Whige and Democrats are thrown in peli meil. But suppose it to be purely Democratic; when met, the delegates will assume to dictate to the party, and though few, and, in many instances, self-appointed, their doings will be gazstted as those of the great Democratic party, and every true disciple of the school will be required to stand sn the platform for the sake of

the pariv! been misled by his theories. I believe that he opponents. They, too, will raise the cry, let wishes to do right, and to arrive at truth. My slavery alone! or you will give the Democrates resson for referring to him is to show the good majority in the convention. Already those who The Lonisville Journal of the 23d inst., con. effects of discussion, when conducted in a proper have been in the habit of lingering about the capitol during the sittlugs of the Legislature, controlling the legislation of the State, and manufacting public sentiment, have whispered it abroad that every member of the present Legislature is opposed to emancipation. These whispers are intended to produce effect in every He seemed at one time to consider uscless all part of the State, and strike dnmb every voice efforts to linprove the condition of menkind, as, thut pleads for emuncipation; and no one is according to his representation, all such efforts a stranger to the power of such stratagemethough few may he ahie to comprehend them. sit down, like Mohamedans, fold our hands, and First, n few gentlemen of leisure go to the say, "It is fate." At one time, he might have capitol, and pretend to give the sentiments of been supposed to be a follower of the prophet their respective counties, when, in fact, they of Islamism. Now he looks forward to suc- only give their own. "Indeed!" says the repreceasful efforts for the improvement, even of the sentative, "I thanght your county would go discussion, these changes might never have "Well, in that event, the movement cannot suc. taken place in his mird. Discussion is always coed, and we may as well shandon it." "Cerearnest seeker for truth is always benefitted. I community, if you do not." The poor legisla-Nebo, and that he will not die without crossing and says-"He's safe! Now, my neighbors must know how, in every part of the State. For nwhile, he may "lingsr shivering on the men are drawing off from this question; as I brink," but I believe that he will make the have used Bourbon to quiet Warren, I will use men to thwart the honest yeomanry in their efforts to do right, and cause them to play into you would not be," would the reply have been by will not deny that, if slavery is an avil think you might have naid more. He speaks of the hands of demagogues. It is time for the which the State ought to be relieved from, It is a greater degree of chastity existing in the slave people to think for themselves, and no longer look to those who hang around Frankfort, and pation in the State, that those who claim the right to transfer us at pleasure, may know who we are and what we intend to do. Let us have it acon, before the wire-workers have time to prejudice the cause in the public mind. We must have organization-we must have papere and tracts; above all, we must have epeakers. Multitudes can be resched in no other way .-Our people are accustomed to go to the afump for information, and there we must give it to them. What say you, shall we have a convention in Louisville, on the 12th of February? CLEROS.

Under the Bridge, Jan. 22, 1839. From the New York Evening Post.

Emancipation in Caba. We gladly give a prominent place to the foltest and its great progenitor, the African slave terfering, or intending to interfere with the almost every house in this country, employed as ant a contribution to the general discussion of on the eve of being taken away.

nurses for shildren, and so maids for young the merits of this great question of Slavery, with ladies? In what free State is the violetion of which the public mind is fermenting, to permit chastity so common as to be looked upon aimost us to publish it without inviting to it the par-

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1849. Every reflecting American has, of course, looked with no small degree of laterest to the great experiment of the abolition of slevery in he British West India Islands. Its results must go far to inflaence the deetiay of that sad and fatal institution in our own slave States also .-For myself, I, from a very early period, looked to that quarter of the heavens, as the region where was to appear the first dawn of that thrice-blessed day, which should witness the fall of the last shackie from the last sleve in our own dear and glorious land. Early accounts of the success of the emancipation in Antigue, (where it was first carried into complete effect, without any transition stage of "apprenticeship.") awakened a confident hope that meay years would not pass before a "great change would take place' in the miads of our own southern slave owners themselves, causing them of slavery; why, it is needless to inquire. They to be the most anxious for the benefite of a simllar reform. At that period an intelligent owner tian scriptures, and approved by the Saviour of of a plantation in Antigua assured me that, far from usediag or being entitled to any compensation from the British government for the emancipation of their slaves, the interest of the former masters themselves, might rather have ed them, if they had rightly understood li, to pay an equal amount for the benefits of the

This was 'stated by the person referred tu, et dianer party at the White House at Wushngton, about ten years ago, with a confession the abandonment of former strong prejudies on the subject. Confirmed by other similar evidences, as well as hy all netural reasoning on the question, I was led to wait with patient hope, that solution of the problem of slavery in the United States which must, sooner or later, be brought home to ns, practically and conclusively, from the emancipated West India Islands. Let but our own southern slave-owners have their eyes opened to the truth that they may cast off the burthen of this institution. not only with safety, but with positive benefit o themselves as the capitalist and proprietary class, and all question on the subject would of course be at an end. If federal aid were in any way needed, we of the north should then have only to resist their appeals to'us, to violate the constitution for the speedier abolition of

Well, thus far it must be confessed that this tope has not been realised. As a measure supposed to be beneficial to the proprietors of the land, or even reconcileable with their interests, mancipation in those islands has hitherto been generally regarded as a failure. There has been a great falling off in the production and exports of their steples, sugar and coffee. The upplies of labor required for the working of the estates have been irregular and Insufficient; the cry of distress from the proprietors has been oud and constant; and they have declared themselves and the Islands ruined past redemption.

I say nothing about the interest of the negroes in the question—the former slaves, now the free laboring population of the islands .-'success' of the emancipation. If their condition, moral and material, had exparienced even a fraction of the improvement naturally to he expected from their creation out of slavery into the life of freedom, we might, perhaps, find in that result consolation for our regrets at some reduction in the annual crops and incomes of their ex-masters; for, after ell, Corporal 'Frim was not far from the truth in his idea that the negroes have sonia as well as we. But we could hardly expect our southern friends to view the subject in the same light. And I am speaking of the alleged "fallure" of the English experiment, and its supposed disastrone consequences to those colonies, only in reference to the intereats of the proprietors.

You will share the gratification with which dence which has reached me here, tending to reverse the impression generally entertained at home, and universally among our southern slave owners, respecting the practical working

of the emancipation in the island of Jemaica. I was present a few days ago at n conversation between two large sngar planters and alayeholders of this island, Cuba; one of whom was relating to the other the substance of some communications recently received by him from a friend of his in Jamaica, an English planter, whose arrival he shortly expected on a visit to Cnba. The latter was described as a highly Intelligent man, a first-rate planter, and the proprietor of two sugar estates in Jamaica .-This gentleman pronounced whoily untrue the common impression that the emancipation was a disastrous measure, fatal to the proprietors.— Its first effects had indeed been such, but chiefly believe that "Moses" is now in sight of Mouat tor gives in—the citizen smiles complacently, on the spot where he growe hiscane,) had forced the whole twenty foury as formerly; and as still ling a day, costing him much less than the expense formerly of maintaining the requisite

> To appreciate this, let me inform you that on the twenty-four, during the crop season, or about half the year; and not much less than tation in reference to this enbject. In Cuba, the that during the rest of the year.
>
> 5. That we recommend, furthermore, that delegates be appointed by all such meetings, to easier that during the rest of the year.

lerger number.

from a very intelligent and well informed mer. onr own slave States. chant of this city, an old resident, the following were done commonly in any Northern city, be placed. Our southern friends of the press another Jamaica planter, a thoroughly practical man, and thoroughly acquainted with the suba community fire against that city? Oh, friend ject of their peculiar "institution," but perhaps, ject, had visited Cuba for the purpose of inspect-"Moses," telk not of the inperior chastity of the for the information of their readers, they may ing in detail the whole eyatem of the sugar in-South, what you cannot turn round without see- be willing to make an exception in this instance. dnetry of the island, with a view to determine having concealed its own fearful and fiendish features, stalked forth as an angel of light. Let in opinion forming in the slow, independent, by blicks as well as by whites. Where is the last two years, and especially in the walte lamber of the walter lamber of features, stalked forth as an angel of light. Let no opinion forming in the slow, independent, and slavery, in this enlightened age, claim for and quiet process we have named. Without intendency of public opinion toward free labor—
in opinion forming in the slow, independent, and quiet process we have named. Without intion between free and slave grown angar, being the control of the general discussion of the general discussion

After a full investigation, and visite to numeroue estates in different parts of the island, the result of the mission of this gentleman was that he departed, satisfied that Jamaica had nothing to fear in the competition; with the mere exception of the apperiority of the soil, which was an advantage in favor of Caba.

Of course, I do not take the liberty of printing the names of the parties above referred to. I hope that you at least will regard it as sufficient to have described them as has been done. It is not easy to imagine what better testimony could be desired, so far as it goes, and so far as regards the anthentic and anthoritative character of those hy whom it is rendered. I cannot but repose confidence in it, and feel free to indalge the happy hopes which it enggests, in reference to the destiny of the institution of slavery, not only in this island, but in our own slave States. Let it but become n public and notorions fact, so established as to compel the assent of the slave owners themselves, that as much effective and productive Isbor can be reiled noon from the emancipated slave, with the sub-laborers, in lieu of the maintenance of the wholesisve family, old and young, sick and well, end there is an end of slavery! The question may then be well left where it

most properly belongs with the masters them-

selves. Few among them would long remain

deaf to the mute eloquence of the facts and

figures brought home to each one's own pocket.

which would then succeed to the nuwelcoms declamations of an aggressive foreign philauthropy. They would themselves become, as they indeed should be, and alone can be, to any nseful purpose, the "abolitionists" par excellence. And as for any practical difficulties in he metter, the will would soon find the way.-South Carolina herself many yet, before many years, be seen setting a nobler example to her sister States that share her present misfortune under the hlighting burthen of slavery, by passing some wise law of emancipation, sdapted to reconcile the interests of both master and slave in a manner satisfactory to all. And yon would ask where any fund is to be found sufficient to pay for the liberation of three millions of alaves, I would answer (putting out of view the "shining mountains" of our new acanisitions on the Pacific) that the object might be attained, either by the liberation of children born after a certain period, or hy establishing by State law a certain scale of reasonable valuation according to age, sex, health and education, at which every siave should have the right to purchase his or her own freedom; and hy ther organising a fair system of task work, which would enable the slave to give the master ar much useful service as heretofore, with the privilege of devoting the surplus time which the slave would then earn for himself to extra labor for his own redemption. Depend upon it: that so far as regards the main hnik of the slaves everywhere, full one-third of their time would soon come to be applied to this latter object; during the remaining two-thirds their owners would receive from them a more satisfactory and profitable service than has herstofore been lazily spread over the whole of their time; s brief term of years would pay off the price due hy them for themselves; and they would then Wr, probably, should regard that as a pretty remain a far more serviceable and cheaper class eral system of Constitutional Reform

> ner nbove indicated as probable, and there will not long remain any difficulty about the way. Excuse me if I add to this already long letter for crime, shall cease. Such provision net n few more words on this interesting subject of freedom and slavery in the West India Islands.

That the Jamaica ex-mastera could not get from the free negroes, in n tropical climate, and on a tropical soil, seventeen ar eighteen hours a day of work, hy any inducements of wages, whether within or beyond their power to pay, is no matter of wonder. Nor can we be snrprised that great confusion for n few years should have been thrown into the entire system of industry, sgrienltural and manufacturing, which had grown up under slavery, and which was minor officers amenable for official misconduc am able to inform you of some interesting evi- based upon that unlimited control of the Labor of baving all elections on one day-and of a of the country hy its Capital, which is implied in the word slavery. A period of transition had necessarily to be passed through, before the existing race of masters and overseers could introduce the changes in management and muchinery made necessary hy such n fundamentnl change in the relation between capital and labor-before they could be taught both the neceessity, and the proper modes of making those

Science in husbandry, labor seving improvements in machinery, and general economy in administration, these were the lessons which olutionised system of industry of the country could not be expected to work well for the proprietary ciass; and which it appears that only a few have yet fairly begun to learn. A little of such leaven, however, soon leavens the through the fault of the planters themselves, whole lump. The example of improvement, and the wasteful and bad methods of manage- nader such circumstances, rapidly apreads, and ment which were incident to the system of imitation soon becomes a matter of universal siave labor, and which remained after the necessity. Require of the emancipated negro emancipation of the slaves; hat now it was all but a reasonable number of hours of toll, and working out to his entire satisfection. Thein-subject it to the ordinary laws and principles ability to procure the amount of labor required which regulate the relation between the laborer for the culture and mannfacture of the sugar and the employer, both of them in a state of (which processes, you know, are united in the freedom, and no difficulty need be feared, whethsame hands, the planter employing extensive ar as to the quantity or value of the work that and costly machinery to mannfacture his sugar may be expected from him. Ha is naturally docile, submissive and industrious. He will them to the adoption of labor-saving improve- work, and work well, as ha ought to do, and as ments and economies; and with the aid of these, all men ought to do, for the wages necessary to nil the labor needed could be obtained from the feed his family, or to gratify man's thousand negroes for moderate wages, better in quality wants and wishes over and above the mere neand cheaper in expense to the planter, than commrise of plantain or potato. He will, for asking his Algerine master to restore him to opposed to it. Thus party and local prejudices he stated that he had recently introduced on his of all the natural incentives which make men, as estatescertain improvements, by means of which laborers, provident, activa, economical, intellithe sugar boiling process was performed within gent, and really valuable to these whom they twelve hours of the day, instead of occupying serve. He will work better for his former muster and cost him less in a thousand minate ways. practised eisewhere; and that he was now shis And the only nacertain point in the whole case another parties of their article they declate that ber of proatitutes that walk Broadway at night lounge in the parties of the capitol, for a faith as before within the twenty-four. He was able reason to congratulate himself on the change; another partion of their article they declate that ber of proatitutes that walk Broadway at night of the should be the fullest discussion in the is purhaps greater than that of the virtuous made ready to their hands. Let us therefore to have us much labor as he wanted, at a shill-which will be the party most truly emancipated. As for Cuba-let it it become once well and

publicly established that elavary may be abolished consistently with the interests of the planters and of the general community, and it in three sen To appreciate this, let me inform you that on the Cuban estates, best and most humanely managed, the negroes work eighteen hours out of aged, the negroes work eighteen honrs out of in some of our own slave States, where mans' their views and wishes. number of sinve owners is smaller in propor-Remember the character and authority of the tion to the population, than even in our southgentleman making this coramnnication to his era States, the claves being, in large masses, friend and hrother-pinnter in Cuba. The com- oward by a very wealthy few, and being, for mentary of the two Cuban planters upon it was, the most part, confined to a limited portion of that if this was so, then there was nothing for the island. There is a great deal of anti-slavery longing exclusively to the qualified them to apprehend in the extansion of amanci-pation to Cuba also. One of them was owner a namber of years resident here, and himself a whatevever, as being at once effensive and isof two hundred slaves; the other, of a much full-blooded South Carolinian, acknowledges inrious. that in general intercourse here, he has found In confirmation of this, I have also learned twenty "abolitionists" for one to be found in

There is a large number of industrione and thriving free blacks in Caba; men are accustomed to employ and see them employed to mutual satisfaction as laborers. The step would, therefore, be an easier one, and with fewer objectione and prejudices of atrangeness to be ing a mulatio grinning ridicula in your face! I We trust, as we confidently expect, that further the question whether it was possible for the freedom, than in those slava communities of our admire, as much as "Mones" does, the virtue of future developmenta of evidence, may fully es- planters of Jamaica to produce sugar in com- own where the few free blacks that are to be worthless set.

> Cnba. The late Captain-General O'Donnail, of the late Hon. A. It. Sime, both for the unerduring the latter part of his term of office, in pired term and for the next Cougress.

unth and resitty discoursesseed it, sader per live orders from Spain, extorted by the energy with which England insisted upon the fulfill ment of the treaties on the sabject. Rencali has thus far pursued the same course. Few sleve corgocs are now landed, shough the comtion is not indeed complete. In elligent pianters compute that the slave population of the island is felling off, daring the past two or three years, at the rate of five per ceat. a yea,

This is not incredible, when it is remember that heretofore the principal reliance for keeping up the stock of slaves on the estates, has rather been the slave trade then the natural in crease. On no small number of estates, the ernel policy bas been pursaed by the masters of confining their force almost entirely to mea. with but n triffing proportion of womes; and even where this is not the case, still excessing work nad bad management have in general kept down to a small proportion the number of chil. dren born and successfally reared.

The Cubans proper, that is the Creoles or natives, as distinguished from the "Old Span. iards," are almost to a man is favor of saceration to our Union; eager for it, and willing to pay the Spanish government bandsomely for at And if you should ask whether they would be willing to come in with a coadition of some measure of prospective emancipation, or with representation of the free population slone in Congress, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that if the island wers now independent the inhabitaats would proacuoce in favor of such admission to our Union by a large major,

Bat I fear that this letter is siready too long for your columns, and can only hope that the interest of the subject may indace you to el. cuse the length into which it has led me. Adien, till another time.

Yours, &c.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Constitutional reform and gradua! Emancipation, held in the court-house, in the city, on Thursday evening, February lat, W. W. Worsiey was called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson sppointed secretary.

On motion, a committee was sppointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the friends of the measure. The Chair then appointed the following gen-

tlemen a committee: J. Speed, W. E. Glove R. Dawson, P. B. Atwood, and Bland Ballary who retired, and after consultation, reported its foliowing preamble and resolutions. WHEREAS, An overwhelming majority of the

peop e of Kentucky, has decided that there sha. e a change in the organic law of the State; and whereas, it is the right and duty of every on . zen to make known his views as to what chan ges are desirable in the present Constitution previous to the election of Delegates for the formation of a new one: We, the people of Louisville, in order to concentrate the views of all upon the great measures which we deem to vitally important to the prosperity sad happiness of the State at large, present the following resolutions as embodying our views of Con-

Resolved, That the experience of fifty years has satisfied as that the present Constitution needs remodeling, in many respects-and that we are the advocates of, and will vote for ain. Resolved, That we disclaim all sympathy with

Political Abolitionism, and view the question they had ever been as slaves. I repeat, that let of Emancipation as one of a parely local charhut the will be called into existence, in the man- acter-affecting ourselves only. Resolved, That we are in favor of inserting a clause in the Constitution, fixing a period at

which slavery or involuntary servitade, except affect the existing rights of owners of slaves, and to take effect at a period, and in s mags. that shall best subserve the interests of bott master and slave. Resolved, That we believe any adjournment

of this question, will certainly eventuate in incrassed difficulties and loss to the owners of sisves, an well as the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a change or important modification of the Judiciary and tem-of a change in the mode of electing State officers, so as to make them more directly amen shie to the people-of the abolition of life tenures-of a more summary mode of making provision securiog the establishment and effertual maintenance of a system of Commen Resolved, That in electing Delegates to the

Convention, we will so cast our votes as best to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of the friends of Constitutional Reform throughout the State in effecting the foregoing objects. Resolved, That in selecting Delegates to the Convention, we should not be controlled by on: views of national politics, but allow the good of the State to be paramount.

Resolved, That Jas. Speed, Reubea Dawson. W. P. Boon, and B. Bailard, be a committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentacky, embodying and enforcing the foregoing views, and that said address be reported to sa sdiourned meeting, to be held in this house, on the 12th of February.

Resolved, That the process of ameading the

present Constitution is nunecessarily tedious. and that we believe a clause should be inserted in the new one, providing for the amendment of nny part of it, without subjecting the whole strument to revision.

Mr. Breckenridge offered the following sub-

WHEREAS, The good people of the Commen wealth of Kentucky have expressed their desirto meet in Convention for the purpose of revising their present Constitution; and whereas, the General Assemby has passed an act calling the said Convention; and whereas, it is right proper for the people to meet in primary Assemand whereas, portions of our fellow-citizens in this city and cisewhere are from time to time

nanner to express our views touching the levi-2. That it is our deliberate and solemn con

changes in the Constitution as will gradually abolish slavery, and tend to remove the colored 3. That in our opinion, these ends ought to be sought in the open, free, and manly discussion by the press, and before the people, in public so

dress, in every part of the

sider and recommend to the friends of coastilu iens at large. 6. That we regard this whole subject as be-

On motion, the aubstitute and the resolutions of the committee were referred back to the same

committee, (Mr. Breckenridge being added to it,) with instructions to report et an adjoarned meeting, on Monday, 12th February, a series of resolutione and an eddress, Resolved, That both the resolutions of tha

committee and the substitute, be published in the city papers.

Special Congressional Election.—The South Carolinian publishes nearly full returns from the found are generally regarded as a lazy and 6th Congressional District of South Carolina, showing McQueen, Taylorite, to be elected by about The elave trade has very much fallen off in 900 majority over Munro, democret, to fill the piacs

Wa have received the Report of T. Butie King, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Hosse, in favor of extending govarnmental aid th constructing the Railroad across the lathmus of Panama, to Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens and

This Report is an exceedingly able and value abledocament, embodying a large amount of important isformation, and in reference to an enterprise which is destined to effect a revolution is the commercial world, and vastly to the benefit of our country.

We propose, by brief extracts and atstaments from the Report, to furnish our randers with the views entertained by the Committee in relation to this important enterprise.

The cost of the Railroad and appurtenance is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the Report recommends a grant of \$250,000 a year, for (westy years, to the projectors, to enabla llieur to make the road-at the end of which period the charter expires. The charter allows eight rears to build the road, but it is proposed to do it is three years.

The following extracts will show some of the benefits predicted:

The committee will now proceed to stata more pecifically some of the benefits which our comnerce, sgricaltare, and manufactures, will denive from the completion of the proposed work across the Isthmas of Panains. In the year across the reduced American ships cleared at the castom house of Caston, and it is believed from reliable information, that there are now at least 65 American ships engaged in the China trade, or that to voyages are annually made in It is stated by merchanis engaged in that trade, that the new route across the 1sthums will save as average of \$10,000 a voyage, or win save as annum, in our commerce with ital employed in it, by making two voyages a year isstead of ose. This may be set down at

\$150,000 per annual. Ose-fourth of the time employed in a whaling from the fishing ground. The annual products of that brasch of commerce is about 10,000, (10). This shows an actual loss of time equal to shost two millions and a half. It is estimated that the new roste will save about one half of this, or \$1,250,000 per annum. The length of the voyage now causes an average loss of ten per cest. of the oil, or an asnual loss of \$1,000,-100. It is admitted that the new route will preyeat this. There will be, therefore, a saving in this item of \$1,000,000 annually. As we have so returns of the number of voyages made to the west coast of America, and as the distances by the new route to Chili. Peru, Ecuador, San Bus and Mazatlan are reduced more than betwees the United States and China, it will not be considered as over estimate if we assume that there will be a saving of about the same per rent os our commerce with those ports, es has wes stated with respect to the trade with China. This gires a little over \$200,000 per annum.

The report estimates, that at the end of three years, there will be 500,000 people in Califor att, requiring as equal number of barrels of flour, beef, pork, &c., annually. That the saving of freight by the new route will be ose doliar per barrel, equal to one million of dollars a year on these agricultural products; to say nothing of the new market afforded, the saving of time is the voyage, and interest of capital emloved in the trade. That there is no probabiliand the supply most come from this side of the already spoken favorably. isthmos. This would make the shipment round Cape llorn very expensive, and tha transit over the Railroad an immesse saving in 20 years.

The smounts saved upon the four items above mentioned, are thus estimated in the Report: la the China trade, \$80,000 per ansom, for twesty years, lu the whale fishery, \$2,250,000 per

ansum, for twenty years, is the trade with the west coast of America, exclusive of our territories, \$200,000 per annum, tor 4,000,000 twenly years,

On the freight of flour, beef, pork, &c., &c., \$100,000 per annum, for 20,000,000 twenty years,

\$55,000,000

The sum total, is only presented to convey a faint idea of the benefits which will result to our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,

by constructing the proposed road. Great Britias, in a commercial point of view has a great advastage over us, by position. She has not only, the ports of the continent of Eu-

rope as her neighbors, but sho is 1500 miles, or two weeks, searer than wa ara to all other ports of the world, except the Atlantic ports north of the Equator and the West Indies. The difference is favor of British commerce, running through our entire existence as a nation, has been a serious obstacle for our merchanta and navigators to contend with, and been a vast item In the Branch at Louisville, to the profits of British capital. The following table shows the sailing distance

from Liverpool and New York to the principal ports beyond, or around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

	Prom	Liverpool	From N. You	d
Calemeta wis Co.		Mil	es. Miles.	
Calcutta, via Ca	e of troop	Hope 16,0	000 17,500	
CAMUDE,	10	d (1) 9 02 (1)	100 500	
Calcutta, via Car Canton, do	e Horn		990 23,900	
Panama, do		20,0		
Mazatlan, do		14,		
San triego, do				
San Francisco,				
ME ELEMETRO	do		500 19,000	
TTL 1 st. to				

The bailding of the road across the Isthmus, will, not only, do away with these commercial advastages of the British over us, but will turn favor, and then foot up the table. the tide in our favor.

The average distance from Liverpool, Londos, and Havre to Panama, is 3,700 miles, by the new route; from New York 2,000 from Charleston 1,490; New Orleans 1,600-making the average distance from our exporting Atlantic and Gulf ports, about 1,600 miles to Panama. If the European commerca with the Pacific ecean, the East Indis and Chins seas, takea tha new roste, which will be the best, -thera will be a difference of 3,000 miles in our favor. Add tha roats across the lathmus, will change our relalive position to those parts of the world, a discommercial competitor, of 9,200 miles, or 84 nati Atlas. days, as compared with the present route.

By the new route, we shall be 4,600 miles from San Francisco, and Liverpool will be 7,700. pointments. By the route across the isthmus, our distance from Calcutta will be 13,460, by the old ronte Army, vica Col. Croghan, deceased. Itis 23,000 by Cape Horn, and 17,500, by Cape of Good Hope.

eld roate. The distance, by the old route, from New York to Canton, la 21,500 miles, or 390 days' sailing out and homa; and by the new route, aerose the lethmne, the distance is 10,600 miles and 245 days. Such are some of the re- under the direction of the Presbyterians. markable results, which the report predicts, will and the East.

The coat of the Panamii rallroad will be milllone less than that of the Erie Caral, and the unticipated benefits to the United States as lin portant as the Erla Canal has bean, and is, to the State of New York.

That this road is of great national innortance, the report most fully provas, but the propriety or expediency of granting a twenty years charter to individuals for constructing the road, and pay them in addition, five millions of dollars, during the existence of the charter, we vary much doubt.

The Isthmus route is objected to as being thousands of miles beyond the boundary of the United Stales, in a foreign country, requiring mora than five thousand miles of navigation in both seas to reach the destined port on the Paclific, with a great exposure and delay in shipments, transhipments, and storage, and great risk of life in the region travarsed. To these sra to he added the danger in case of war with thing indicates a renewal of the war after the the country where the work connecting the two oceans is situated, and the still greater danger of total interruption in a war with a nation whose marina equals or exceeds our own, or of jutends to try the effect of a personal step. He very axpensive protection in a war with a nation whose merine is even much weaker than let things take their own course. He still re-

A railroad from the Mississippi river to Sar Fraucisco is a national enterprise worthy of national adoption.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Shattuck's Columbian Druwing Book, and Co lumbian Drawing Cards.

The study of drawing is very important whether the art is considered as an accomplishment, or as a thing of practical utility. While the study of this art improves the taste, and affords tha meaus of enjoyment for many an \$650,000 per annual, the saving of interest on the cap-unoccupied hour, it is useful in regard to many of the mechanical arts. Scarcely a day passes in which skill in drawing would not prove of advantage to almost every one. Drawing should Ose-fourth of the third in going to and returning be taught gauerally in our schools. We know of no better helps than these works of Mr-Shattuck. Mr. S. laemployed in teaching drawlug in the public schools of Cincinnstl. W. wish that this art were taught in our city schools.

Robinson's Arithmetic.

This Arlthmetic presents some new features among which that of the Prussian canceling system holds a prominent place. There are many methods of abridging arithmetical operaions, which may be employed to advantage by the akilful operator. The most innortant of these are given by Mr. Robinson. The work seems to us well calculated to give good knowledge of the science of numbers. Teachers and others may see the work at the atora of J. V.

Chambers' Natural Philosophy. This volume belongs to Chambers' Educational Course, which has been republished in of Thursday, to make an extract from a letter from this country by A. S. Barnea & Co. We apoke a highly intelligent source, which gives increased Navai appropriation bill, which was debated until of the other works belonging to the aeries, in Interest to the gold region in California. The letter another number. It is sufficient to say that this volume deserves its piace among these excellent books. For sale by J. V. Cowling, at intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any whose bookstore may be found all the best yet known, has been discovered north of the former boyed in the day. Among them is placer. The United States store-ship Lexington was to leave for the United States; when this ves-California, by reason of the mineral wealth, Smith's Quarto Geography, of which we have set sailed she stready had on board \$500,000 in

Banking In Kentucky.

Severul applications are now before the Ken tucky Legislature for new Banks. Among them are one for a Bank at Covington, another at Maysvilla, and another called the "Southern Bank, for the 'Green River country.' "

The present Banking Capitul of the State is reported to the Legislature as follows-At present there is employed,

At the Branch Bank at Hephtnsville, \$850,000 At the Branch Bank at Bowling Green, 175,000 At the Branch Bank at Greensburg, 125,000 At the Branch Bank at Paducali, 100,000

Total amount. - - \$1.250,000 The aggregate capital of the three principal Banks located at Louisvilla and Lexington, be as follows:

The capital stock for the Bank of Kentncky. \$5,000,000 The capital stock for the Northern Bank. 3.000.000

Bank, -- The capital stock for the Bank of Loniavliie. - -Total capital, - - \$10,000,000 The capital used in the several branches of

thesa principal Banks is-In the Branch at Lexington, In the Branch at Frankfort. In the Branch at Mayeville, In the Branch at Danville, In the liranch at Paris, -In the Branch at Covington, In the Branch at Richmond, In the Branch at Flemingsburg,

Imports of 1848. The foreign trade of the United States, in 1848, has not been a profitable one. Take tha following table as an example:

IMPORTS-PORT OF NEW YORK Specie. Free goods. Dutiable. 
 \*46, 8743,699
 \$11,117,435
 \$59,407,693
 \$70,270,791

 \*47, 8,710,781
 8,754,407
 79,671,102
 30,033,293

 \*48, 1,083,300
 8,386,642
 79,945,842
 98,317,784
 Now deduct from the above table the Specia, the importation of which is so much in our

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW YORK. · \$69,525,262

87,239,484 It thus appears that the importation of Foreign goods at the port of Naw York, was \$913,975 more than that of 1847, und \$17,714,222 more than that of 1846.

Now let us look at the Specie account. The Importation of Specie is \$7,629,484 less than in 1847. This added to the increase of goods im-1,500 miles, now against as, and the railroad ported, makes \$8,591,45! more on the deblor ported, makes \$8,591,451 more on the debtor aide, in the single port of Naw York, than in Sailor sheath knives \$6 to \$8. Revolvers 6 to 8 ounces of gold, and I saw a man who paid \$600 1847. It was for this dabtor account, and protwo position to those parts of the world, a dla-tance of 4,600 miles—or we shall be forty-two days nearer. In the voyaga out and home, we shall have the advantaga over the European shall have the advantsga over the European thus cramping cradit and currency—Cincin-

> Executive Appointments The Senate has confirmed the following ap-

> Col. Jamas Dancan, Impector General of the

John Lana, Marshal of Kentucky. The facilities of the proposed railroad, will We learn that the Directors of the Hank of Ken-

bring us more than an averaga of 10,000 miles tucky received a telegraphic despatch yeaterday acuter to the East Indies, China, and the ports informing them that the Supreme Court of Pennof South America on the Pacific; and for all sylvania had decided in their favor in the suit of the purposes of navigation, will bring the ports the Bank of Kentucky vs. the Schrytkill Bank. of the west coast of Mexico, California and Ore- This suit was brought on by the Bank of Kengon, 14,000 miles nearer to us than thay now tucky, for the recovery of the value of atock fraudulently issued by the Cashier of the Schnyl-Figures will more forcibly express the saving kill Bank some years since, while that Bank was in distance and time, by the new instead of the transfer agent of the Bank of Kertucky. The bank of Ketucky by thin decision of the Supreme Court of Pennaylvania gains several hundred thousand dollars.

out and home, or 192 days—making a saving of now in the United States 119 Colleges; 13 of which 32,300 miles, or 198 days. From Naw York to are under the direction of the Baptists; 9 ander San Francisco, by Cape Horn, the distance is the direction of the Episcopaliana; 13 under the 19,000 miles, or 344 days sailing, ont and home; direction of the Methodists; 14 under the direction and by the new route the distance will be 5,000 of the Boman Catholica; 9 under the direction of miles, or 90 days—making a saving of 14,000 the Congregationalists; and 61 most of which are

follow the construction of the proposed railroad, in that quarter has been remarkably good this seaand the advantages it will accure to us over all son, and that large quantities have been stored for competitors for the commerce of the Pacific exportation. The shipmea's of ice from Boaton least your amounted to nearly 75,000 tons.

Avident of the Canada,

Franca The President of the republic has been occuied in giving grand receptions to men of eminence of every shade of political opinions. There have been some disturbances at Batiguolles, near French funds are rather lower, owing to he uncertainty which prevails respecting the triotism of the Chamber in being willing to be dissolved without a political atruggle.

Spain. Calcona has been blockaded by the Carliats. Portugal. The courts were opened at Lisbon by the Queen person, who made a speech from the throne.

Austein. The Imperial army continues to be auccessful t was reported that the city of Konnore had fallen into their hands in consequence of treason.

Frankfort atill continues to be the focus of in-

The king has issued his proclamation, protesting against the violation of the essential condi-

tions of the armistice with Prussia, by the coilective Governments of the Duchles; and everywinter la over.

It is mentioned in the Paris papers of Tuesday that the l'ope, wishing to avoid foreign interference, will go to Vecchet and make an appeal in person to the people, which, if not auccessful, he will mains at Gaets. Private letters from Milan speak of active preparations for war. About 70,000 men are to take the field, with 70 pieces of cannon. The field Marshall announces that he will march on Turin at first orders of the Emperor, and says that he is only waiting for the entire pacification of the war with Hungary, before he developes the plan of the campaign, unless Charles Albert should treat directly with Austria. Attempts were being made by the Auatrians to excite the lower class

Sicily.

The S cilish question is still a subject of contin ned negotiation between the Neapolitan Government, and the English and French Legation.

Markels.

The Cotton market for the week ending the 5th, shows in advance of id, and also id, of American descriptions, with a considerable demand for speculation; Fair Orleans may be quoted at 43d to 4fd; Mobile 4fa4fd.; Georgia Bowed 41 to 48d. FLOUR.—U. S. Sweet 27s to 27s 6d. Meal 11s 3d to 15i d. Indian Corn 2) to 33s. Ghain.—U. S. Red Wheat, 6s 10d to 7s 2d1 White 7s Las D.-American Fair Leaf, in kegs 35 to 36s; ditto in bis 34s 6d.

The trou trade is brisk at full prices. The Rice market Posk-American, in bbis, prime new mess 40 to 50s; old 40 to 62s. Bacon, new long middles, free from bone in salt, 40 to 43s. Cheese, fine, 42 to 44. The aspect of the commercial affidra is encouraging, and a good husi he commercial affitrs is encouraging, since the coming spring.

less is anticipated during the coming spring. Money is easy and the discounts range from 24 to 35 per cent. Consolusell for money at 895, for account samo. Bank England discounts continue to be natisfactory. SECOND DESPATCH-Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 8 P. M.

Liverpool circulars quote Breadstuffs as slightly

declined and dull; Beef inactive; Bacon in fair

equest at prices varying from 40 to 43s. The gold fever is raging in England. France. liarrott will undoubtedly be chosen Vice Presi ent of France. It is said upon the authority of the Ministerial circles of Paris, that intervention in behalf of the Pope will immediately be made by the leading

Austria. Perth has surrendered to Windishgratz.

Catholic powers of Europe.

Last and very interesting from California. We are permitted, says the Washington Union left Tepic on the 15th of December last, and is the latest intelligence received from the west coast: There is a late arrival from California, hringing We understand that the gold dust was put oo We understand that the gold dust was put oo lot money, in streets, fields, woods, groves, &c. board the ship as the property of individual citi- Mr Eaker moved to amend so as to declare any

zens for safe transportation here. The New York Tribune of Wednesday has the following letter, which it says is from a source worthy of entire confidence. It will be seen that its date is the same as above, and is nearly a mouth later than that of previous advices. MAZATIAN, Dec. 19, 1848.

There is a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any vet known has been discovered, north of the former lacer.
The Lexington stole-ship, was to leave for the Inited States. She had on board about \$500,000

gold dust for the United States. have accidentally met here to-day, a young nan, very recently from San Francisco, where he a engaged in business, having been a year or two California, and been over the Gold Region, though not as a laborer; he confirms even the most extravagant of the accounts we have recently had will, by reference to their charters, be found to of the extraordinary richness of the placer, particularly as to the new Gold Region.

> Sandwich Islands. We have received files of Honolulu papers to

he '2d inst.—the Friend and the Sandwich Island News. It is stated in these papers that about 15,000 people were engaged in digging gold in Cau-An appailing narrative is given of a meeting board the British schooner Aurelia, Capt. McNully, bound from Mazatlan, in which three Spaniards urdered the captain, mate and a passenger, and

siso it Spanish captain, by the name of Alva. After the mutineera had plundered the cabin of several bags of gold and silver, and taken possession of the vessel, they were put to death by a Hollander, it Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchman and der, it Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchinan and rivers. That said committee report by bill or a Spaniard; the vessel was then ateered for the otherwise, any change in the present organiza-Sandwich Islands, where she arrived on the 12th of October, with the cargo, consisting of aome casen of wine, cedsr planks, 136 bags of silver and two bags of doubloons, which was delivered into the custody of Wm. Miller, Esq., the British Consul-General at Honolulu. The bills of lading show that she had on board \$271,379. The following we take from the Honolnln Friend, of the 1st November:

HORRIBLE MURDER.-By the Mary news was received of the murder of John R. Von Pfister, formetly a resident of this place, on the lat of October, at the mill on the aouth branch of the American Fork, about fifty milen from Sutter's Fort. The murder was perpetrated by a man nam-

ed Peter Raymond.

About 300 foreigners have left the Sandwich slands for California. Domestic. - Whale ships have been uncommon ly auccessful the past aeason. The Iluntsville is reported to have taken 4200 barrels, including 250 of sperm, and has only been out 11 months. This is the greatest voyage on record—so whalemen re-port. Several ships have taken over 3,000 barrels. Many officers and seamen are leaving for California .- N. U. Com. Times, 22d.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier. From an officer of the U. S. Navy. U. S. SHIP DALE, At anchor off SAN JOSEPH,

LOWER CALIFORNIA, Nov. 17, 1848. Clerks get \$8 per day at the mines, which are distant not 100 miles from Monterey. I will give you the prices of different articles. Blankels have been sold from \$80 to \$100 each; shoes \$1 of clothing sell well, and there are none la market.

A cargo of china gooda realized \$200,000 in one week nt San Francisco.

Some of our officers bought this gold at \$6, \$8 and \$10 per ounce, and on our arrival at Mazatlan, on the 20th of November, sold it for \$16 per ounce. We sail in a few days for San Blas on our way to

the islands. SAN BLAS, Nov. 24. We arrived at this place to-day, and shall remain ntil the lat of December.

Water Rotted Hemp. We are indebted to Mr. Jamea Weir, of this city for the following letter from Hon. Chas. S. More head, our immediate Representative in Congress The present, or late arrangement, was certainly preferable to Hemp Growers, if not to the Navy Department, than the one now auggested. Few men are willing to suter into engagements, of any kind for five years. Men generally are not willing to entail upon their families the fulfillment of any contracts made by them while living, or to ling to entail upon their families the infiliment of any contracts made by them while living, or to incumier their estates, or friends with them. And the Navy Department, when it makes the experiment, will find that very lew men will embark in the Navy Department, when it makes the experiment, will find that very lew men will embark in the business of preparing water rotted Heinp upon auch conditions. The present arrangament acema to have done well enough, and should have been let nlone; at least a little longer:—Lex. Atlas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1849. DEAR SIR: I saw the Secretary of the Navy this morning, on the anticct of water rotted Hemp. He informed rue that he had auspended purchases for the preaent, in order to make permanent arrangements with Hemp Growers. For that purpose he will advertise for contracts in quantities not less than five tons, giving the preference to the Growers in all cases, and the contracts to extend to the period of five years.

C. S. MOREHEAD. Mr. Caiboun is said to be rapidly recovering from his late indisposition, and will be able to reanme his aget in the Senate in the course of a few

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 7 P. M. SENATE.

Alter the preliminarles of the morning business several petitions and memorials relating to vari-ous subjects were presented by different mem-

the reduction of the Tariff. Mr. Atherton preaented the joint resolution of the New Hampahire Legislature, in favor of pronibiting Slavery In the newly acquired territories, A bill in favor of Timothy Keenan, of Ohio, was passed. The Senate then adjourned over until

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the regular morning preliminaries, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Committee arosa and reported 66 bills to the House which were Mr. Andrew Johnson desired to Introduce a bill

giving to every poor man 160 acres of the Public Lands, which was refused, and the House ad-WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 6 P. M.

SENATE. Mr. Webster appeared and resumed his aeat this morning.

A number of Anti-Slavery petitious were presented. The President of the Senate presented a memo rial proposing to establish a telegraph across the Atlantic, which was referred to the committee on Mesera. Aspinwsil'a and Co's, railroad bili

cross the Isthmus of Dariea and the Whitney roa bill to Oregon were considered; they were finally inid aside informally. The Indiana appropriation bill from the House was debated until adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion Mr. Tsimadge—the bill eatablishing the New York Branch Mint was made the order of the day for the 1st Tuesday in February. On motion of Mr. Vinton the House resolved in selfinto Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the West Point appropriation bill. also the Revolutionary, Naval and other pension bills were considered by the committee, reported, and all passed. The flouse then adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 31-6 P. M. SENATE.

At the usual hour the President called the ite to order. The journal of yesterday was read, and they then roceeded to the regular murning business. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented

and referred Mr. Dauglass presented the resolution of the llinois Legislature in regard to internal improvements which was referred to the Committee on public lands. Mr. Westcott presented a resolution in regard o the removal of the Seminole Indians, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of the Committee on Mili-

survey of the Railroad route from Arkansas to California, via Santa Fe-made the order of day --- February.
On motion of Mr. Breese, the bill granting the right of way to the railroads through the public ands in Illinois, was taken up and passed. The l'anama Railroad bill was then considered or some time, after which the Senate was occupied in executive session until adjournment.

tary Affairs, reported a resolution recommending

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented

Mr. Edwards, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill prohibiting the intro-duction of slaves into the district of Columbia, which produced an animated discussion. On motion the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Taursday, Jan. 25, 1849.

SENATE Mr. Wall from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to amend the penal laws relating to gambling. The bill imposes a fine of not less than \$30 or more than \$50 for playing cards, dice, &c., person guilty of gambling with a slave or free negro, a common gambler: carried. Mr Vonur moved so to amend as to include

cock-fighting; rejected. The bili was then ordered to be engrossed. The Senste went into committee of the whole Senator Boyd in the chair, upon the special order of the day, being the hill to modify the act of 1838 prohibiting the importation of slaves, which was

debated at some length.

The Speaker laid before the Senatea message E. Launtz, Artist of the city of New York, to erect a Monument agreeably to the provisions of the law upon that subject, and asking the General Assembly to designate the names of the battles and individuals to be inscribed on said Monument. On motiou, the report was referred to a select

Honns and Rick. Mr. Draffin offered the following reaclution,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal in provement be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the manner money has been paid into and drawn from the Treasury by the Board of Internal Improvement for repaire, &c., on the Kentvcky, Green and Barren rivers, since the year 1846. That said committee further inquire, whether there has been any violation of the act prescribing the duties of said Board, approved Febuary 23, 1846; and if any violation thereof, in what purticular; or moneya at any time appropriated to uses other than the repair of public works on said tion of said Board or, its future operations, that they may deem right and proper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY Jan. 25, 1849.

Resolution to adjourn on the 19th of February, was passed. Mr. Morris—Indiciary—reported a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutua Insurance Company: read and passed.
The bill to amend the revenue law, was then discussed at length, when it was re-con

the Committee on ways and means. Mr. Blair reported against the petition of Richard C. Gile for a divorce. Mr. Underwood said he had understood the facts from his friend from Allen, (Mr. J. Davis,) to be that Mr. Gile was a young man about fourteen years of uge, and his wife was twenty-eight.

and she had ran away with him to the State of Tennessee, and married him, much against the will of his parents. Mr. J. Davis moved to reverse the report of the committee carried. IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1849. Mr. Russell, from the select committee, raported a bill to establish the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; referred to the committee on Banks, and ordared to be printed. The Senate went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Rice in the Chair, upon the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad

[The bill authorizes the Company to borrow any sum not exceeding \$400,000, and secure the pay-ment of the aum by deed of trust upon said road, On motion of Mr. Hobbs, the bill was ao amen

ed as to aave all rights of the State in case the road should ever be sold under said deed of trust. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendment to the Senate. The bill was then passed.
The resolution from the 11. R., fixing the 19th

of February for a final adjournment, came up, and on motion, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be in atructed to enquire into the expediency of chang-ing the presant mode of listing property for taxa-tion, and that in this enquiry they ascertain the inequalities of tax on the different species of pro-perty in the several countles, and that they report

by bill or otherwise. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27,1849. Mr. Hite-Religion-reported a bill to incorpoon motion the Committee rose, reported progress,

Mr. Pope moved that a committee be appointed to wait npon the Governor and ask to recall the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the General Conrt; Mr. Magruder—Propositions and Grievances— had leave to report, at this time against the peti-tion of anndry citizens of Franklin, Shelby and

and had leave to ait again.

ment; passed.

Mr. Jones had leave to withdraw the papers. IN SENATE. SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1849. Mr. J. Speed Smith reported a bill from the H. R., incorporating the Mt. Sterling and Red River Railroad Company; passed.

Mr. Wall reported a bill to amend the lawa reliating to the town of Frankfort, with an amend-

appropriate officers, &c.]
message was received from the H. R., by Mr

Pope, lisking the Senate to appoint a joint com-mittee with the lloute, to wait upon the Gover-nor, and sak leave to withdraw the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the General Court. The Senate acceded to the request, and Memra. McMilian and Eaker were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate. Afterwards another message was received from the H. R., requesting leave to withdraw its con currence in said bill; which was granted. Mr. Chiles offered the following resolution

Mr. Chiles offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and made the apocial order for Wednesday next:

Resoluted, That so much of the Governor's message an relates to the supposed defalcation of James Davidson, late Treasurer of Kentucky, be referred to the select committee, to whom reference has been made, of the memorial of said Davidson; and that said committes be instructed to ascertain and report, at the earliest convenient time, the full amount of said defalcation, (if any be found to exist,) together with the causes that have operated to produce the same, so far assacertainable; as also, the period when said defalcation commenced, and the amount thereof each year, from thence to the prasent time; the reason why no such bonds were executed by law, and the persons or officers in default for such failure or omizsion; how often, and at what time or times, the said and the persons or officers in default for such failure or omizsion; how often, and at what time or times, the said Treasurer; tendered security, for the discharge of the dutles of his said office; whether said sureties, or any of them rely upon the non-execution of such bond or bonds; to screen themselves from responsibility; and the name or names of said securities so relying on said omission; and whether he or they are office holders of this Commonwealth or otherwise in the santon of the States.

Mr. Evana moved to take up from the table the resolution fixing the 19th of February for a final adioumment. The question being taken by yeas and navs was

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1849. The Speaker laid before the House the response of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in relation to the State's interest in Lexington and Ohio Railroad, Mason-leave-reported a bill to charter a

railroad company to construct a road from Lex-

ington to the mouth of Big Sandy; referred.
The Speaker held before the House the report of the Commissioner for locating the Second Luuatic Asylum; referred. Mr. Pope moved the appointment of a commit tee to request the Senate to appoint a committee to act jointly with the committee of this Honse appointed yeaterday, to wait noon the Govornor and ask to recall the bill limiting the jurisdiction of

he General Court; carried. Mestss. Pope, Bassett and Towlea, were apointed such committee.
Mr. Robertson reported a bill supplemental to an act incorporating the Lexington and Frankfort Turnpike road company; passed.

Mr. Towles of the committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the committee bad discharged their duty, and tha Governor had consented that the bill should be withdrawn. Mr. Pope moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to limit the inrisdiction of the General Court passed; carried, and the vote ordering it rd reading was also considered and the bill was then committed to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Iloiton reported a bill to incorporate the Boone Monument Association; read and passed. Mr. Speed reported a bill to incorporate the Lousville and Oldham Tumpike Road Company; read

and referred. Mr. Conklin offered a resolution requesting the nimittee on Ways and Means to bring in a bili to appoint Commissioners to examine into the condi ion of the offices and books of the 2d Auditor Freasurer and Board of Internal Improvement, and eport at the next session; adopted.

Mr. l'ope—leave—a bill to extend the jurisdic

ion of the Marshal of the Louisvilla Circuit Conrt; Also—leave—a bill to amend in part the charte of the city of Louisville; referred. Also-offered a joint resolution appointing Hon. James Harlan, John T. Pendieton, Samuel and Ricaard Knott commissioners, to settle with James Davidson, late Treasurer, and report to the next General Assembly; lays over one day.

Mr. Chenault, tfor Mr. Conklin) offered a rese lution instructing the committee on Wava and Means to bring in a bill to cause an early settlement with Jas Davidson, late Treasurer, and also to authorize steps to be taken to seenre to the State the payment of the amount due by sale Treasurer, if any; laid on the table. Mr. Bickley reported a blil to incorporate the Maysville Linen Company; read and passed.

Mr. Ifite reported a bill to incorporate the

Bardstown Cemetery Company; read and passed. Mr. lluston reported a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpite Company; read and passed. Mr. Noe offered a preamble and resolutions in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, which lay over one

IN SENATE. Monoay, Jan. 29, 1819. The Speaker laid before the Senate a commun cation from the 2d Anditor, in obedience to a call heretofore made by a resolution of the Senate. from the Governor, transmitting the report of the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General that they had entered into a contract of the description of the sensions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitting the report of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitting the report of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitting the report of the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitting the report of the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitting the report of the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitteness and the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitteness and the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the assions of the General Assembly, for a period of never transmitteness and the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the length of the length of the second gives a comparative statement of the length of the len on the first Monday of December, and for a like period since it has met on the last day of the same month. The statement shows that the General Assembly sat one hundred days more in the former period of seven years than in the latter; that the actual expenses of the former period exceeded those of the latter, by \$22,591 21; and that if the compensation to members, &c., had been the On motion, the report was referred to a select same during all the former period, as during the committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Speed Smith latter, the excess of experae would have been

\$38,535 21. On motion of Mr. Draffin, 150 copies of the re port were ordered to be printed?

Mr. Chiles, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported without amendment the Honse preamble and resolutions in relation to water-rotted hemp. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rice moved to take up from the table the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. J. Spend Smith nstructing the committee on the Judiciary to bring

in a bill abolishing capital puniahment. Made the order of the day for Monday next. The Senate went into the committee of the Whole, Mr. Linthleum in the Chair, npon the bill providing for the survey of railroad routes from Louisville to Columbus, from Lexington to the eastern line of the State, and from Louisville to the Tennessee State line in the direction of Nash-

[Here a lengthy debate took place, in which Mesars. Grey, Boyd, Evans, Wall and Hogan took part, which shell appear to-morrow.] The committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when, after some further debate, Mr. Hogan moved to lay the bill upon the table until the first day of June-carried, on a call of yeas and nava. 27 to 8.

Mr. 1. Speed Smith offered the following joint Resolved by the General Assembly of the Com-monwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee of three from the Senate, and five from the Honae of Representatives, be appointed to make anitable arrangements for the reception of General Zachary Taylor, ahould he visit the Capital of the State no der the invitation given by tha General Assembly The rule being suspended, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Cofer and Heady were appointed said committee on the part

HOUSE. Mr. Huaton—Ways and Means—reported a Sen-ata bill to release the Louisville Savings Institu-tion from certain taxea; read and passed. Also—reported the resolution providing for the employment of Reporters to report the debates o the Convention; adopted.

The bill to amend the law of 1833, to prohibit the importation of staves, was debated at length, when the committee rose, reported progress and

had leave to ait again. LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the schooner Amer-can we have filea from the City of Mexico to the Great dread of cholera prevails at Vera Cruz.

The Puros made an attempt at revolution, in To-luca, on the 2d, by uniting with the insurgenta of Temascaltenee. The conspiracy was discovered, and troops were ordered from the capital to Toluca to preaerve order.

Fears of a revolution exist in the city of Mexico, and the government is called upon to use vigiance in repressing disorder.

According to the Monitor, the difficulties in

Tampico have been reconciled. The papers ap pear to look on the reconciliation as hollow-The diplomatic body waited on the President of Mexico on the lat inst., on the occasion of the opening of Congress. The French Minister was made the organ of that body.

The inaugural address of the President la of a

general character, with few apeoino recommen-

All that part of Preaident Polk, a message relating to California and its mineral treasures has been translated for the Mexican papers, and is remarked upon in no enviable manner. The government is again in difficulty with its officers in Mazatian, some of whomere to be tried for levying unjust duties on imports.

Petitions are ponring in upon Congress against in the religious toleration. As was to be expected many of them were aigned exclusively by women.—N. O. Pic., 20th.

The address of the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Su perintendent of Public Instruction, delivered in the Representative chamber, on Wednesday eve-ning, was attended by a very large andience. The remarks of Mr. B. were confined chiefly to the amendments necessary to the present system of Common Schools, and the Legislativa action necessary to the development of another system that shall be efficient and practical. It is perfectly clear, and it was demonstrated by the Su dent, that the present system is in fact no system at all, and can never be made to meet the end lenry counties, for the erection of a new county; proposed by the Leglalature. The recent action of the people in favor of the two cents tax for school purposes, has invested the subject with new interest, and opens to view a new field for the

By the annual statement published at Naw Bedford, it seems that the Whale Fishery is not at present in its most flourishing condition, though nearly as many vessels as usual are am-

ployed in its prosecution. The aggregate number of ships and barks angaged in this trade the past year, was 193of brigs and schooners, 23. The total importation was 107,976 barrels sporm oil, 280,656 barrels whale oli, and 2,003,000 pounds whalebone The everage annual importation for a period of nine years, has been 141,242 barrels aparm, 235,456 barrels whale, and 2,324,578 ponnds bone. The falling off of the year 1848 from 1847, in the amount of importation of oils, is 13,000 barrals sperm, and 33,000 barrels whale: the falling off in the importation of bone is more than a million of pounds; and while thera has been this failing off, the prices of ail these

articles have ruled lower this year than last. The number of sperm whalers now at sea (axclusive of Atlantic whalers) is stated at 216; that of right whalers at 285. On the presumption that these shall make about the avaraga voyaga, and do about the usual business, it is estimated that the import for 1849 will be 109,-154 barrels sperm, and 225,037 barrels of whale. These amounts, it will be percaived, are be-

ow both the import of last year, and the annaal average import for nine years. The deficiency in whale oil, for tha year 1849, is according to this to be an important item-not less than 56,610 barrels short of the import of last year, and 89,114 short of that of the year before. The influence of the introduction of Lard

Oil, for purposes of light and machinery, la clearly perceptible in this decreased business of we quote at 26c, and firm. Sales during the week of 500 the Whale Fisheries. So there was point at bits at 25c, and 175 at 25c, Sugarhouse Midames we quote least, if not artistic beauty, in the pictures that at 32at2c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand adorned many of the shope of Cincinnatia few We quote sales in lots at 64ale. Receipts thus week years ago, in which some of our little pigs were represented as tearing the big whales to pieces. while onr older and more dignified porkers from the country, to a manufacturer at \$100 per ton.; turned up their noses at the leviathans with the this is above the views of manufacturers, but was taken most supreme contempt .- Cin. Gazette.

LATE FROM LIBERIA. - The Liberia packet arrived at Baltimora on the 22d instant, in thirty-five days from Monrovia. She spent aix weeks on the coast viaiting the various settlements in Liberia. The emigrants who went out in her had nearly all had an attack of the acclimating fever. None of them. had died. Some of them were clearing their landa and making preparation to build their houses, and they all seemed well satisfied. The general news a of but littla moment.

The Census of 1850. Wa copy the following from the Baltimor American of the 24th:

It is astimated in some quarters that the popuation of the United States in 1850 will amount to twenty-two millions and a half, and some aven carry their estimates as high as twentyfive millions. The latter is, no donbt, exces-A new apportionment, as the basis of Con-

ressional representation, will be necessary .-

Tha present ratio is one representative for overy 70,680. The ratio under the next canana will probably be one hundred thousand, with an aliowance of an additional representation for a iarge fraction—say fifty thonsand. With a population of twenty-two and a half millions, the number of representatives, upon two hundred and eleven; at present it is two

have now ninety representatives; the non-slaveholding one hundred and forty. The apportionment of 1850 will give to the former seveny-eight-to the latter, one hundred and thirtyhree. The representation of the slaveholding States will undergo a diminution of twelva; the non-slaveholding will lose seven. The diminution of representatives from the Eastern States will be from thirty-one to twenty-five; in the middle States, from sixty-four to

slaveholding States will be from forty-fiva to fifty; the diminution in the Southern States will be from ninety to seventy-eight. These calculations are based upon the ass tion that the increase of population up to 1500 will proceed, in the different States, according progressive ratio of the preceding ten Two tendencies, however, are so clearrestablished that, let the increase of populaion taka placa in what ratio It may, nothing is likely to set them aside. One of thase tandencles is the rapidy growing ascendancy of the nan-slaveholding States in population and wealth; the other is the steady progress of politcal power toward tha heart of the great West. No avant within the limits of possible contingencies is likely to arrest either of these tendencies, or to defeat their final consumation.

The following table of distances to the 'gold diggins,' compiled by Mr. James H. Dupper, of St. Louis, will be interesting to all adven-

Tuble of Distances from St. Louis to California.

NOTHERN ROUTE. To Independence, Platte river, Forka of Platte, Crossing South Fork of Platte, Ash Hollaw, on North Fork, Fort Laramie, or Fort John, South Pass, at Rocky Mountains, Fort Hall, on Snake River. Fork roads of Oregon and California trails. Mary's river, Sink of Mary's river, River Truckey, Comball's Cabins, at Truckey Lake, lobnson's, in California, Suter's Fort, in Sacramento valley,

San Francisco, Total, Tuble of Dislances from St. Louis to California by way of New Mexico.

SOUTHERN ROUTE. To Independence, Crossing of Big Arkansas, Bent's Fort (ascending Arkansas,) Santa Fe,
Rio Del Norte, at San Phillippi,
Albuquerque, crossing Del Norte,
Descending right bank of do,
Copper Mines, River Gila, Pimo Village (Indian habitations,) Mouth of Gila entering in Colorado Crossing Colorado, Crossing Jornado (first water,) First Rancho in California, San Diego, on Sacific shore,

Distance from San Diego to Suter's Fort in Sucramento Valley. To San Lnis Rey (Mission,) Puebla, or City of Angels, Santa Barbara, Monterey, (capital of California.) Rio Selina, Rio San Josquin, Rio Tawaleme, Rio Stanishlow, Snter'a Fort,

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. Still Later from the Gold Regione -- Arrival of the Creecent City -- Riots in California. The steamer Creacent City arrived to-day, having left Chagres on the 9th. There has been serious

Total.

conflicts and riots at the gold mines in California She bronght neither gold dust nor passengers, but reports \$50,000 gold at Mazatlan, and \$500,000 known to be on the way to Panama.

Dates of the 25th from New Orleans, bring inbates of the 35th from New College of the 35th from Yucatan of an Important battle having taken place between 8000 Indians and 5000 Americans and Yucatanese, in which the latter proved victorious, having lost 43 killed and many wounded. The Americans dearroyed the Indian wounded. village of Ynla by fire, and were about marching to

letter, of Wednesday, asys:-

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE—During the greater portion of the week we have heard of no demand for these staples. Yesterday sales of 247 pieces and 260 coils were made at tialife for the former, and 64a6fe for the latter; also light sales at 15c and 7c, on orders. The receipts this week amount to 750 pieces and 607 coils. The shipmeats during the week have amounted to 476 pieces and 325 coils. The stocks left on hand are 4,140 pieces and

COTTON And COTTON YARNS-During the week he enquiry for Cotton has been good, and the foreign news has had a tendency to anhance prices. Sales Thursday last of 30 bules Pair Alabama Cotton at 54a54c, 30 sales at 5fc, and 5 bales of Common at Sc. A sale Prilay of 14 bales Pine at 5c, and 6 bales Common at 6c. Sales Saturday of 20 bales fair Alahama at 51 cts; 30 bales at 64c cash; and a mixed lot amounting to 43 bales at 43a Sic. A sale Monday of 40 bales North Mississippi at 5fe. Our quotations for common to fair qualities are thisc. The receipts this week amount to 192 bales. Cotton Bat ting we quote at "jasc. Cotton Yarns are in fair deman, and we quote sales at 64, 64 and 74c for the different asmbers, in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and Sc.

PLOUR AND GRAIN-We hear of a sale of 200 obls Flour, at the levee, at \$3 95; light sales from stores at \$4 10a4 20; retail sales at \$4 50. Stocks on hand light. We quote Wheat in demand at 77c for prime .-Sales of Corn at 22a25c. Sales of bright Oats at 30c The receipts amount to 1,744 bbls.

GROCERIES-There has been a fair activity in groeries this week. The receipts amount to 272 bhds Sugar; 28 boxes do; 614 bbis 100 half-bbis Molames, and 525 bags Coffee. The sales of Rio Coffee during the week sum up 1,025 bags at 6\u00e4a6\u00e4c-the greater portion 6fc; and light sales at 6fc. We quote retail sales at 6fa it as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10 } attic; Laguyra at 7s7je. Sugar is quite firm for fair qualities. Sales early in the week of 63 hhde on private erms; 60 hbds at the; sales since of 36 hbds fair new crop at 4]c; 40 hhds at 4 1.10a4jc. We quote by the bbl at Habe. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7 aloc for the different numbers and qualities. Havans 151 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales: the stock is light. We quote sales at 14a1fc. HEMP.-We quote a sale of 22 tons prime

in preference to stopping the factory. There is no Hemp in town for sale, and as the factories have very light stocks on hand, the prices must continue at about the hove rate until the new crop is brought to market The farmers decrand the above price for their crops, but nanufacturers are not willing to accede to them, so long as Bagging and Rope cominue at the present prices. IKUN, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE-We quote regular sales of bart from at 34 a 4 cents in lots; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3ic. We quota sales Tennessee Hot Blast Pig-metal at \$20027 per ton; a sale of 51 tons at \$25 per ton. Ohio Iron is held a little higher .-Nails-Sales of Pittsburg at 4 18-100ati conts for the assorted numbers in light lots. Sales in round lots

at 4nd 1-16e. The stock is fair with receipts of 96

kegs. Tin plate we quote at \$11 50 in light lots. Re-

late at \$12 per box. Sales of Bancablock Tin at 27a29

eipts this week 150 boxes. Light sales of Roofing

LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with

to receipts. We quote Missouri bar Land at 4h6c : sal of bar lead from stores at 125c; sale of pig lead from stores at 4 atic; Kentucky pig lead is held at 4c. Shot we quote at \$1 30a \$1 35 per bag, and firm. PROVISIONS & LARD-The provision market is irm, and holders of mess Pork are refusing \$10 for round lots. We hear of sales of 2,700 Shoulders and ound lots. We near or sales of a shoulders, and 5c for dams. Also sales of 28,000 its new Bacon at 14c for dams. Also sales of choice new Hams at 6 c. We

M. O., and \$10 for mess. We quote sales of 60 hbts Lard at 6c, and fair sales of country Lard also at 6c.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINE

Rev. WM. GENN, Christianburg, Ky. hundred and thirty. The slaveholding States MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphis. OSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayetta, Ia. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARROROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. Evears, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hali, Rochester, N. Y.

HENAY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildings Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. ifty-eight. The increase in the Western non-D. NEROHAM, 12, Exchange at, Buffalo, N. Y. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.
Rev. Hoores Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. Baskley, Lexington, Kentucky.

> P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. THE GREEK SLAVE.

B. Russell, Gazatte Office, Cincinnati, O

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.

THIS Statue, by Powers, will remain on exhibit for a short time at the ODD PELLOWS' HALL, offerson street. Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Sesson tickets \$1. 10 cents.

NOTICE TO TAILORS. THE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Washling, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to.

RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1949.—tf. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, JOHN P. BAST. MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

· CHEWING TOBACCO.

No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,

jan 13-tf THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Perena, have removed their establishment from their late stand, near the corner of Fifth and Main street, to that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a general business on the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERY. on the sale of PIANOS, MUNIC BOOKS and STA-TIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Plano Fortes, of the different styles and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fau-cy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every descrip-tion, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on favorable

terms.

Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., re
specufully solicited.

DETERS. WESB & CC.. jan 6-tf PETERS, WESS Loui

KLEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS.

NE Women of the Bible—18 engravings; Leaflats of Memory for 1819—numer Leaflats of Nemoty for (vings;

The Gem of the Scanon—20 fine steel engravings;
The Book of Pearls for 1849—20 "
The Snowfiake;
The Christian Keepsaks;
The Ruby;
The Lady's Annual;
The American Gallery of Art;
Scenes in the Life of our Savior;
"
The Apostles;
"
The Prophets;
"
The Ultuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry; The Huminated Gems of Sacred I The Gema of Beauty; The Book of Beauty; The Keepsake; The Heroinea of Shakspeare; Tho Lays of the Western World; Friendship's Offering; The Garland; The Amaranth.

J. V. COWLING, C. M. MARKLEY,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted him—will act as Agent for the collection of monand closing accounts, &c, &c. Charges moderate.

April t, 1943 if

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street—P HILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1818.—1f.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. WE are prepared to manufacture avery thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-nent in the West. The paironage of the public is solic-

WOODEUTT & MCBEIDE.

PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERI'.

RUFFIANS FOR THE GOLD DISGING. -- A New York lar Luesber. Aug. 5-4f.

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY.

school purposes, has invested the subject with new interest, and opens to view a new field for the friends of this great cause.

The plan suggested by the Superintendent, for present action, has been submitted to, and adopted by the committee on education, and will be reported to the Legislature in a few days. We will lay it before our readers as soon as it is reported.—Frank, Com.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

2,400

WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop-J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

he Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Main

Sonr High! Sonr High! Soar high! soar high! nor fear to fly, Think not about the falling, Stay not to shrink upon the brink Of high and holy calling; But, being right, with all thy might Go on—the clouds of sorrow, That here to-day obscure the way, May ali be gone to-morrow.

The world may sneer, and laugh, and jeer Yet stay not for repining, Alike for all, the great and small, Creation's light is shining. Take heart of oak, there is no stroke Man strikes, but it may aid him, For if the deed from good proceed, Say what on earth shall shade him?

As every joy we unemploy Is an ungracious measure, So every gift we cast adrift Is a most wasted treasure; And it may be, perchance if we Should once allke refuse them, We may in vain strive to regain The alighted power to use them.

Soar high! soar high! nor fear to fly, Think not about the falling; There is a power in every hour To help us in our calling; If only more we would adore, And sook its mighty aiding; Nor rack our brains, nor take such pains To search for things so fadiog. From the American Metropolitan Magazine.

BY MISS CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

We have often been struck with the bootless trouble taken in the chase after happiness; with the excitements that are sought, the pleasures that are contrived and pursued, and all ending in a miserable waste of time, money, and labor. Happiness, pure happiness, over which there is no shadow of imperfection, we suppose is, with the exception of a few brief moments of life, reserved for another state of being. this rural district, marked by the advent of brothers and cousing who have gone to the who.' 'I love you, Alice.' 'No, no, no; our faith, our liope, our struggles for the hereafter. But what is nearest to happiness, tranquility, contentment, cheerfulness, serenity, are attainable, are to be had by a wise use of the means most of us possess; by cherishing what we have, and not regretting or desiring what we have not. One of the evils of the unparalleled activity of our young country is a restless desire of change. Our men are "young Rapids." "Dash on -keep moving," are the watchwords; and the mass of the social world seems playing the game of toilet, changing places with no effect but change.

There is a comfortable exception to this general passion in a certain community we a satirist repeated it: know, doubtless there are many like it unknown to us, where an order of out-of-door man's masonry, but surrounded not impris- quality, who do not require the occupation oned by piles of marble, whose sides are gates are not guarded by angels with flaming and jealousy, and all the greater and minor know not; but she burst into a flood of him. swords, turning every way, but tended by supposed to make the history of young wo. the first time in life disingenuous, she laughthis room?' [Word hood.] insolent defiance.

'Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate.'

On the contrary, their lay-brothers enter with hope and depart without despair, and another left; and the charm of it is, that called her from the stairs, and she disapnot always alone! Nothing can be more those left are quite as well satisfied as those peured. The elder lady was by this time liberal than the laws of the sisterhood .-They are only severe against the fiendish vices of hate, envy, calumny, jealousy, and for the possible gain of the outward bound door-step, and F. H., after going to the all the broad of discord. Such common infirmities as vanity, folly, and dullness, are, in moderate degree, tolerated, for these are wise virgins, and aim at nothing unattainable. General friendliness, and everyday kindness, are the cement of their assovated with their rural life, is prolonging to go off more cheerfully than the preced. pany; and it was followed by a momentary wit; and if he read little, he had need have Carrying the saddle-bags, in which his money eyes, and clear complexion of the old see. ciation. Detraction is held by them as a her visit far into the autumn. She is just ling. If I may be allowed the expression, silence. That little spirit of unrest, Alice, much cunning, to seem to know that he had again been stowed, over his arm, he procrime—murder in the first degree; and eighteen, with exuberant spirits, and a self. they had become more easy in the harness, was not quiet duict during the general susgossip is only endured, when there are found natures too weak for its absolute prohibition. She had espied a natures too weak for its absolute prohibition. She had espied a pension of animation. She had espied a pension of animation. She had espied a djusted their ideas to the apparent necessity pension of animation. She had espied a djusted their ideas to the apparent necessity pension of animation. She had espied a point where he must embark, but the skin and hair alone suggesting a remindence of their same adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity pension of animation. She had espied a point where he must embark, but accompanied with such general kind. Its point where he must embark, but accompanied with such general kind. This is not the skin and hair alone suggesting a remindence of their same adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity pension of animation. She had espied a point where he must embark, but accompanied with such general kind. This is not the skin and hair alone suggesting a remindence of the skin and hair alone suggesting a reminden However, there is such a general diffusion ness and good humor, that it offends no one. of light and moral health in the atmosphere E. M. is very handsome, frank, easy and usual allowance of music and dancing had, have tucked in here, close to your heart? moris, (studies become habits) nay, there looking man, of powerful proportions, join. that it dies of itself, or is hunted down as attractive.

vermin are by cleanly housekeepers. The superiors, leaders, or rather elect ladies of this community, are those who have performed the pilgrimage of married life, a pilgrimage that indeed most of our character of those vibrations in a circle of debassemens; scoffers might say, a leaning for the stomach; riding for but the man had a sinister aspect, and the Their complexions are peculiarly manvestals perform, sooner or later-a peculiarity of their order. These superiors use no enforcement but the gentle one of example. They do not appoint the duties of the vestals, nor watch over their performance and the vestals, nor watch over their performance and the vestals are the plane. The desorate by the vestals are the plane and the precenting day which said desorate by the vapors of a chemical work, fusion. A smile sits in their eyes but the vapors of a chemical work, fusion. A smile sits in their eyes but the trial of ingenuity, without being tasking, I at the plane. Whose property is this, away never so little, he must begin again: which had banished to a distance the abodes most inquisitive observer cannot detect in their looks or manners the remotest indicated the plane. The boat drew to land. The their looks or manners the remotest indicated the plane and t ance. It is eminently a "free soil, free la. friend of the brothers and cousins of our may be ignorant of it, and give some ex. deem it?" Poor F. H! I believe he would differences let him study the Schoolmen; if intruder leapt ashore; and Henry, shoulder cation of levity. A swent seriousness is bor, free speech" order. The supervision vestals, and who, from his boyhood, has amples that were produced on this evening. at this moment have heartily joined in he be not apt to beat over matters, and to ing his heavy baggage, paid his fare and also their predominant characteristic. It is of the ladies elect is confined to the festal been a party in all their summer pleasures. The scoffers alluded to above might have Charles Lamb's toast (proposed under the call up one thing to prove and illustrate landed. The two walked together towards strange enough to an Englishman to meet rites. For these, daily and nightly they In the day dreams of old and young, a had rare fun in caricaturing the deep blue provocation of crying children,) 'To the another, let him study the lawyer's cases. open their saloons, and from their lovely gardens and teeming store-rooms prov.de gardens of old and young, a mount of a few funded yards, when, groups of these people, men and women, way in which some of our pretty young inemory of that much-wronged potentate, some of our pretty young inemory of that much-wronged potentate, with great apparent politeness, his companion reproducing before our eyes that famous special receipt.—Bacon's Essays. the material elements to sustain them .-They have no sybilline warning or croak- liaving neither father, mother, brother, nor thing but a type of swiftness. Some im- we all knew it; it was identified with L; ing, no weird prophecy, no duenna vigilance, sister, has, by her sweet qualities and graces, patiently snapped off the work, and threw always swinging on her pretty arm. She no conventional manceuvring. There is created and multiplied these relations, and it away; some cut it off to prose. But if had asked for it twenty times that day-

Our fine young lady readers, if such we have, may think this all very well, insipid affair?' though it be, for ladies of a certain age, or sleepy dames in the sober decline of life; but to the young and lovely, it must be a dismal blank. No—let the young and to tell you the truth, I think bowl, writes an answer in rhyme or prose, knew; but there are words of infinite bowl, writes an answer in the bowl, meaning; and that his were such, we inferlovely bide their time. It will come .- we all think-F. H. prefers our hand. as pleases her, and deposites it in the bowl. meaning; and that his were such, we infer-Meanwhile the whole occupation and in some visiter to L. terest of life are not cast on one die. There are social duties to be done; new studies to be followed; pleasant books to be read; new mysteries of the needle to be certainly, as this town young lady, but her explored; and life goes on cheerily, without face is more engaging. She is a thousand the continual excitement of the sentimental times more captivating. relations, or the uninterrupted presence of the nobler—no! rarer sex. When the ways bewitched by beauty—and E. M. is evening sets in, and neither lecture, party, so frank and easy—just the sort of girl to opera, nor play, in perspective, the mail afford a refuge to a reserved man. Her Ques. Who is the father of Zebe (the event, in country life) arrives. Then cheerful loquacity fills every awkward children?' [Word whale,] there are letters, perchance from India, chasm in conversation, and her incessant Ans. Not to tell too long a tale, London, Paris, or at worst, there is the activity keeps up a pleasant ripple on a morning paper from town; and even the quiet surface. She is a charming creature, young vestals, who have pursued their dry i confess. But she is a camelia for draw-studies in Herodotus and Rollin, during the ing-room wear, and our dear little L. a forday, have yet some interest in the whirling get-me-not, to be worn in the bosom.' political wheel of Europe, and lend a docile all tis very strange,' I said, 'that you should ear when their elders tell them that it is all have been so out in your surmises.' quite as important to know something of the crumbling thrones of to-day, as of the so much desired. L. is alone in the world,' about. Do you, F? She is so atrange todoubtful dynasties of three or four thousand Alone! thought I, with such a band of angel day! I saw her put an old flower in her out-door exercise is impracticable, a romp- fidence in F. H. 'They certainly have fire! Was not that funny, F?' cing, it may be, not quite as prolonged as position rather than sympathy, on F. H.'s the reading proceeded. when the "rarer sex" are present. Some- part. Men should be more cautious. times, but rarely, there is recourse to loud reading. Social enjoyment is the order of has voluntarily done wrong; like most men, lot.]
the evening; and the minds of the commuhe has been fickle—yielded to a newer atAns. Your task was hard enough to drive one nity are too various for one book to unite traction. I have loved him so much that I all tastes and sympathies. So reading is set apart for the day, and there are social I hope he'll not come here again.' plays, plenty of talk, conundrums and charades, improvised or remembered. Oc. casionally a whist party is formed for a Never!—I do not say that; but not till charming elderly friend, who puts up with L. has done blushing it the mention of his the irregularities of feminine playing, for name, and trying to be particularly gay the sake of his favorite game, never failing when E. M. is rallied about him, to remark to his coadjutors, that the worst

o him than the game (or anything ire life) had lately clogged it." . \* \*

of-door enjoyment. The mellow days of not come till summer vacation. All thoughts Nature's oracle-poet must have had n fit of the riddle. It was this new-found star that Alice. dyspepsy on him when he said of them- caused the perturbations of their planet. The melancholy days are come, the sad-

withering heat, 'melancholy,' and the his awkwardness. stinted freezing clays of winter the 'saddest of the year,' but not the golden autumn of Beethoven's music, which she plays

this cheerful community, led me to consider eties of summer were over, and the placid a teazing little girl of eight years old.to them. The vacations in city life, it said. 'Yes, you know you love me.' 'No When these not less than "kin," and more There was false playing at the piano. Little festal day. Then for excursions to the true to her woman's nature, was determined movement and vitality was passed, and all heard them all talking about it when they had subsided into the customary course. - thought I was fast asleep. Now, Mr. F., kind, was not essential to the cheerfulness can't? Well, I'll tell you. Miss ---; when a clever woman said of her sex, and

'Most women have no character at all;'

of business, nor the excitement of pleasure is there inscribed upon them those words of nœuvering which has been the role of their affected her strangely-wiped away her elders. The usual chances of life huppen tears—thrust her handkerchief into her to our community, but they come unsought. little net bag on the piano, and was reseat-Beatrices without them. One is taken and when, most fortunately for her, some one taken, seeming to consider the security and apparently in a profound nap. Alice's exemptions of their haven as equivalents attention was attracted by a robin on the

Soon after my arrival at -- I was introduced to a very striking and charming his apartment. young woman, who had been passing the whole summer there, and who, being capti. again gathered at my friend's. It promised quite meet the expectations of the com-

I have said that there is no gossipping in agined.

and adopted child of the community, who, in fancy's loom. Their shuttles were any. ing or evading the ownership of the bag. where purity and innocence are watch and In answer to my question, my friend replied, insulted. If there was nothing to claim presence. 'Yes; F. H. was with us a month.'

'Is there any progress in his and L.'s ridicule.

'Oh, no! It goes like a crab, backward. F. Il. did not seem like himself this sum-

-not quite so handsome-not so striking,

waitzes a part of the evening, the dan- other—but I suppose it was the accident of Child? cannot think F. H .- 20, I do not think he in cannot bear to blame him; but I must say

> I perceived my friend was dreadfully an noyed. 'Never?' I said.

She had hardly finished this sentence playing makes no more than five per cent. when the door opened, and F. H. entered, all written on land difference in the long run, and indicating and my friend, in spite of her vexation and be drawn out.' by invincible good humor, that he is content disapprobation, received him with her wont to effort the tariff, for his favorite recreated cordiality. The stong current of old but one, cried Alice, F. H. was evidently borne in parcels.

a mere filling up the chasms in conversation, and as affording an opportunity to the sixteeners to let off their steum, which they

awkwardness too. Nothing could be more

Temps the carry dathing desarror what
childocracy? So she remained on F. Il.'s
knee, and the play proceeded.

Ques. 'Is the steamer in?' [Word exweekly do in a round game or in properties.]

The consideration what
childocracy? So she remained on F. Il.'s
knee, and the play proceeded.

Ques. 'Is the steamer in?' [Word exweekly do in a round game or in properties.] teeners to let off their steam, which they awkwardness too. Nothing could be more usually do in a round game, or in uncurbed unexpected than F. H.'s arrival. He was tinguisher.] hilarity of explosions of talk, by courtesy not expected till the year should come round. He had express!y said, when urged These are the evenings after days of out- to come in the winter holidays, he could autumn are the best of all the year for this. fixed on the city friend as the solution of

Woman is as strong in her strength as dest of the year.' 'Melancholy!' when she is weak in her weakness. Our dear every breath of the nectar air brings back little L. betrayed no excited feeling-apto the old the feelings of their youth, and peared nothing different from usual, except when to the young every hour is bright for that perhaps she talked more, and rather woodland ranging and field sports! with her elders than her young friends. F. 'Mclancholy!' when the leaves look as H. did not contribute to the cheerfulness of if they were dyed in melted gems; and, as the evening. He was taciturn and abstract. Ans. The snu's round face so bright and fair they fade, fade into the tints and harmonies ed, and though, for an American-bred youth, that old painters loved. 'Melancholy?' exact and graceful in his manners, he turnwhen the sky is bright as a poet's dream ed over a chair, utterly demolished the fire from dawn to twilight! when every sunny in attempting to put up a fallen brandhour may be spent in traversing old paths, and while standing by Miss ---, overset or finding new ones, treading the rustling a lamp on the mantle piece. He caught it leafy carpet, brilliant as Florence mosaic. in time to save my friend's carpet. The 'Melancholy!' when we turn children again, disaster was evidently considered generally and live on that effluence of beauty that as equivalent to a declaration of love for first thrilled our senses. Oh, no! Call Miss ---. She was the only one who spring with its lassitude, summer with its had the presence of mind to rally him on The next afternoon L, was playing some

A pleasant week passed, in October, in is chareful community led up to consider the fire, half dosing over the last Boston Weekly Messenger, and F. the wealth of enjoyment we all might have H. was on the sofu, apparently dividing his within our own modest homes. 'The gay- attention between the music and Alice D., pleasures I have described had succeeded I know something about you, F.,' she must be confessed, are the great epochs in indeed; I don't love anybody that don't city to make their fortunes (for this com- shull I tell you who it is?' F. H. tried to munity is not all born of the semale kind). stop her mouth with a kiss, and a whisper. than "kind," come home, every day is a Alice felt her power of tormenting, and mountains, water-falls, pic-nics, drives, rides, not to lose the opportunity. 'l'il tell you serenades, torch-light parties, and moon- who mamma says it is, and cousin Mary, light rambles. But this season of general and aunt Sarah, and the whole of them; I It was evident that mankind, as mere man-pretend you don't know, and guess. You have fallen on better times than those were, the name of the beautiful guest, syllable on words. by syllable. Poor L., she is the most pposed to make the history of young wo. ed-said that music of Beethoven's always and ma. ed-said that music of Beethoven's always Ans. 'Oh murder! oh horror! oh donner There are Beatrices with Benedicts, as well ing herself, as if to proceed with her music,

better than inanity.

better), on a strip of paper, and puts it in a room, and gave it to L. His back was to

The responses are read aloud. 'Impossible!' l exclaimed; 'if he ever were interested in dear little L. She is not education.

Ques. 'Which is worst—Folly or Wick-that appeared at once on L.'s face.

There was a general movement.

Axs. 'Folly sometimes wears shoe Too tight upon her little toe. And wiekedness is often led Upon that little toe to tread.

This proceeded from our Beatrice, who not the shortest way home. has readiness, keenness, everything apper-Ques. 'Who is the father of Zebedee's

Know Mr. Zebedee married Miss Whale They were the parents of children three— Tom, John, and little Dickey.'

'L. wrote that,' said Alice D., who was paper. She planted the first apple-tree, sitting on F. H,'s knee; 'for I saw her; but it's no answer to the question: Who first money, and hoisted the first national but it's no answer to the question: Who was the father?—to tell who was the mother.

Ques. How ahould the only gentleman the room choose a partner?

to despair -To fix on the fairest where all alike were But though you could not soon decide, yet still it matters not; You might have written all their names, and drawn them out by lot.'

Ah. F. would not do that way: do you think he would!' asked F.'s little tormentor. turning to Miss ----'Oh, no,' she answered readily, 'we are

all written on Mr. H.'s heart, and cannot 'Oh, no-not all-not nearly all-all once which Providence has ordered to be

tion. Nothing would be more abhorrent love flowed over the little obstruction that becoming annoyed with the little girl's salto him than the game (or anything in life) had lately clogged it.' .\* \* \* lies—I dare not say impertinence; and who 'a la rigeur." He considers it, he says, as There was a general excitement and dares to check a child in these days of

> Ans. 'The steamer's In-I scarce can wait-The letter-bag so slowly opes: What, none for mel oh, cruel fate,

'Not your fond hopes, Mr. F. H?' said

Word humbug.]

But when he gives too warm a kiss E'en for my ardent taste, I pray For a refreshing rainy day.'

This response afforded no material for he quick-witted litte Alice. Its allusions, Ours. What sort of a figure would Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

> Ans. Should Mortimer Delville Appear in our view, A grand hurly-burly Would quickly ensue.'

'You are Mortimer Delvile! you are Mortimer Delvile!' cried Alice to her poor

'No, no, Alice, he replied; 'all the ladies in this generation.' Ques. Who is the belle of -

Word carter potatoes. Avs. 'Oh, don't speak of acres.

Or curter-putatoes: Possession and pell, Brosd lands and great wealth, Have nothing to do with a beile. This valley of ours Of Pekin life towers Resembles so much, That I dare not touch Where all riog so well.'

Little Misu Alice seemed rather mystified

blitzen, I'm in the worst scrape that a man ever

down the room two or three times, went to ped the stitches of her knitting, and gone conference a ready man; and writing an 'The sun was down, and the night tide only it, in the slightest degree exaggerated its to the end of the room to take them up. - oxact man; and, therefore, if a man write quarter full. The usual ferry-bonts had lofty and exquisite character. The men, in The evening found the little community The generalisation of the response did not little, he had need have a great memory; if ceased to ply for the day, and it was necessitive way, are as handsome as the women. hospitable rites of tea were over, and the vest. 'What is this,' she said, 'that you oric, able to contend; 'Abeunt studia in not to be the only passenger. A rough- women are remarkable for the natural digplays were proposed. The line of poetry And before he could take any measures to is no stand or impediment in the wit, but ed him on the shore, who accosted him fa- strikingly with their tall and commending - what is my thought like? the historical prevent, to silence, or evade her, she snatch may be wrought out by fit studies; like a miliarly, entered the boat with him uninvit---- In its bad sense there is none; but in a circle of close and lively sympathies, one sense that our obscure community has game; and, finally, rhapsody. It must be to the string, pulled out, and exposed to disease of the body may have appropriate ed, and took a seat. Had it not been for expressions. Like the men, their faces are exercises; bowling is good for the stone and the lateness of the hour, and the value of oval, with the slightly aquiline nose, large there are certain vilirations, and what the tendency to the intellectnal even in their views, shooting for the lungs and breast; his charge this might not have disturbed him; flashing eyes, and curved lips. females is likely to be, may be easily imto blue stockingism. Be it so; pedantry is 1 erchief—the same on which she had wiped the head and the like; so if a man's wit be those tears the little elf had forced from her wundering, let him study the mathematics; two miles above the town, at a spot made blush, rich in color, but delicate in its dif-'F. H. was with you this summer, I said As this rhapsody writing is a pleasant on the preceding day when she was sitting for in demonstrations, if his wit be called desolate by the vapors of a chemical work, fusion. A smile sits in their eyes but the no call for these old world appliances, is child or sister to the whole community. the muses were not invoked, they were not asked for it and searched for it in F. H.'s

admiration there was nothing to provoke There are exigencies that will nerve the shyest man, provided he has, au fond, sense Each person writes a question, and after and feeling. F. H. put Alice aside, took a single word (the more grotesque the the bag from her, walked to the end of the red from the smiles, the blush, and the tear.

> There was a general movement and a breaking up of the evening party. F. H. attended L. to her home. It was very near: but they did not take the most direct way, and this time the longest way round was

> > A Great Mate.

Old Massachusetts has ever taken the

lend in what is great, good, useful, and profitable. She established the first school in the United States, the first academy, the first college. She set up the first press.

And holds the mighty ocean In the hollow of His hand. printed the first book and the first news The London Gazette contains some important information for the ladies, with reflag. She made the first canal and the gard to the manner of placing their lips first railroad. She invented the first mouse when they desire to look amiable, dignified, trap and washing-machine, and sent the &c. It says that if a lady would compose first ship to discover islands and continents her mouth to a bland and serene character. years ago. If clouds lower without, and friends around her. 'And we have all con. work-basket, and throw her scissors in the Philosopher, and made the first pin. She say Besom, and keep the expression into ing cotillion occupies the twilight, or polkas seemed from their childhood to lean to each 'Oh,' thought I, who will choke that fired the first gun in the Revolution, and which the mouth subsides until the desired gave "John Bull" his first beating, and put effect upon the company is evident. If, o her hand first to the Declaration of Inde- the other hand, she wishes to assume a dispendence. She invented 'Yankee Doodle,' tinguished and somewhat noble bearing, and gave a name forever to the 'Universal not suggestive of sweetness, she should say Yankee Nation.' Truly, a great State is Brush, the result of which is infallible .-Massachusetts,-Mem. (Tenn.) Herald. If she would make her mouth small and pretty, she must say Flip, but if the mouth A New Novel and Poem by Bulwer. be already small and needs enlarging she 'The Literary World says:-"It is now

The Beacon,

The winds had sunk to stillness,

The waves played low and soft, When "Beacon dead to windward"

Like the lighning flash of freedom

In the dull gray of morning,

When but a single star

Its radiance from afar,

Was snng out from aloft.

To Sorrow's eye nufurl'd;

To a long enslaved world:

That ocean star arose.

Its fellow-star of heaven

Was speeding to the west, Another clime to hallow,

Dimmer it grew, and dimmer, As purple tinged the gray, Till in the flashing sunlight

We near'd the lonely beacon;

Its lamp was turning pale. Its lamp of hope and mercy

To the seaman in the gale.

Of Him who rules the land

And I prayed on it a blessing

And smile upon its rest.

Its glory pass'd away.

Like Hope's inspiring banner

Like a single gem that brightly. In Beauty's bosom glows, In the dull gray of morning

must say Cabbage. Ladies, when having ascertained that the novel of 'The Caxtons,' their daguerreotypes taken, may observe publising in Blackwood's Magazine, is from these rules with some advantage. the pen of Bulwer. Messrs. Harper are in correspondence with the author, and will soon publish the book entire. Worldly Frieudship. soon publish the book entire.

"The conclusion of the poem 'King Arthur,' from the same pen, will also be is.

A writer compared worldly friendship to our shadow, and a better comparison was never made; for while we walk in sunshine,

sued by the Harpers.' it sticks close to us; but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us. Let us not pull that upon ourselves all at

Incidents Holated by a Clerk in Meywood me Knowledge of the World, Necessary

Perhaps the early training usual for what (FROM MEMORE OF THE REV. BR. DUNCAN, THE It was sometimes his lot to be deputed as professions, with minds more attuned to human sympathies, with hearts more open to the world-wide interests of their species, with ingenuity better sharpened to dewith ingenuity better sharpened to devise, and hands more ready to execute schemes of benevolence and philanthropy, Ilia duty one summer day led him to Warled directed his virtues; that were they early introduced, like the subject of this memoir, to such a mingled tide of hu-'Alice, my dear, come and ait by me,' said my friend, who, till now, had appeared, like the rest of us, decorously deaf to the child.

'No; I had rather sit here,' replied Alice.

And of course she remained.

'No; I had of course she remained.

Ques. 'Do you enjoy a rainy day?'—

'Alice, my dear, come and ait by me,' said my friend, who, till now, had appeared and ebbs, or boils and eddies, through the exchanges of our great commercial cities. The poetic fire of imagination mercial cities. The poetic fire of imagination mercial cities. The poetic fire of imagination and the profession of traveling was thus left to his own choice; and, as the morning rose fair, he hired a riding horse for the occasion, packed his remains of his mother should be laid.

Liverpool, to which he was charged to carry manity as flowa and ebbs, or boils and eddies, through the exchanges of our great commercial cities. The poetic fire of imagination mercial cities are not as yet invented, and even a stage to the morning mercial cities. The mode of traveling was thus left to his own choice; and, as the morning rose fair, he hired a riding horse for the occasion, packed his remains of his morning mercial cities. pages of its inspiration; and the profession- money in rouleaux of paper, containing close to his own at Mount Auburn, that al talent which is now so honorably active twenty guineas each, deposited these in sadin securing independence for the personal dle-bags, which, according to the fashion of hearts had been tenderly united on earth. fortune of its possessor, need not be cramp- the day, he slung over his horse, and set and whose spirits should be as one in ed or blighted, but might here receive into out in the buoyant hope of a pleasant and heaven. its companionship, an expansive benevo-lence to which the habits of schools are not always favorable, and which, if but sancti-thunder awakened the echoes; the gathering fied, would make its owner not more admir-clouds began to drop, and the rain soon fell received the blessing of such a mother? however, to daily discussions of the different quality of sunshine in France and our country, between the writer and a charming practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, practicable, and it is believed could never like the good and the great of every age, what was worse, soaking his saddle-bags, and loosening the paper envelopes in which be adopted as a rule for professional men; his money was contained. The guineas quiet years of his domestic education, help. yet where, in God's providence, it has been shook in their leathern inclosures, which at ed to weave the crown of his mature and realised, the best results have sometimes length yielded to the friction; and, before public life; and he, by his manly virtues, followed. This had been the case with Dr. the rider could arrest the mischief, a shower twined a perennial wreath to adorn her Currie, whose life, in this respect, resem-bled that of his young relation; and cer-his horse, and mingled with the mud which tainly it was so with Henry Duncan, whose already thickly covered the road. He inearly sojourn in Liverpool, uncongenial stantly dismounted. Fastening his horse to London, perhaps not one, nor many out of though mercantile pursuits were to his temper, he learned, afterwards, to regard as treasure, and, having succeeded tolerably

'No, no, Alice, he replied; 'all the tadies tory moulding his character, and preparing here voted there was no Mortimer Delvile him for a useful and honorable career.— woman, whose appearance showed her to be tion, nor do we profess, hitherto, to have out of the book-nothing half so charming Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, the a vagrant. She began, unasked, to aid him Founder of Savings' Banks. in the search, but her assistance was no: Studies serve for delight, for ornament, civil but very intelligible intimation that bave not been disappointed. The mention and for privateness and retiring; for orna- her services could be dispensed with. He of the circumstance, generally creates a the judgment and disposition of business; for turnpike gate, where he asked and obtained to a laughing astonishment, and a cry of the circumstance, generally creates a laughing astonishment, and a cry of the laughing astonishment. the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of counsels, and the plots are counsels, and the plots are considered to counsels. affairs come best from those that are learnwanted eleven pieces. In considerable agiwith a twig in them; and they instanced affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth; sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth, sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth; sloth; sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth; s by this happy answer, and was for once is affectation; to make judgment wholly by twelve men had already mustered upon the ible, and even ostentatiously visible tree, to kind, was not essential to the cheerininess can't? Well, I'll tell you. Miss —; by this happy answer, and was for once of a community of young women; that we and the mischevous little thing pronounced silent. Children do not readily take a play their rules, is the whim of a scholar; they road, and were prosecuting a search after all who have eyes to look about them. It perfect nature and are perfected by experi- the lost treasure with the greatest eagerness. all with nave eyes to look about them. It stands at the corner of Wood street, and I pass over several clever responses that ence for natural abilities are like natural The mud had been literally raked with habitually self-controlling young person I can only be understood by an explanation of plants, that need pruning by study; and their fingers for some hundred yards, a solitary one the other day in St. Paul's habitually self-controlling young person I can only be understood by an explanation of plants, that need pluning by study, and have ever known; and whether it was that local allusions. One only remained to be studies themselves do give forth directions and he could not doubt that they were allocal allusions. One only remained to be studies themselves do give forth directions and he could not doubt that they were allocal allusions. One only remained to be studies themselves do give forth directions and he could not doubt that they were allocal allusions. known to us, where an order of out-of-door that they were all the was known by some of the loo much at large, except they be bounded ready in possession of a portion of the missnerves were particularly irritable, or that company to be the product of F. H. 'The in by experience. Crafty men contemn ing gold. He asked if they had made any shown us a few year's back, who was said of business, nor the excitement of pleasure (so-called), who need not the incitement of prepared in the child had touched little Picklo's manœuvring had been given to the product of P. 11.

The studies, simple men admire them; for they discovery, but the only reply he received teach not their own use; but that is a wisbristled with maples, elms, beeches, pines, locality, who need not the incidence of the spring and opened the spring are spring are spring are spring are spring and opened the spring are by observation. Read not to contradict and helpless woman, who only sought to serve that and no other. She had no conception gates are not guarded by angels with flaming and jeatousy, and art the greater and minor that and no other. She had no conception the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this compared by the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, this recovery way, but tended by pursuits therewith contected, that have been the first time in life disingenuous she laugh, the first time in life disingenuous she laugh. nor to talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, geance. Not knowing how to obtain reothers are to be swallowed, and some few dress, he returned to his former shelter.— We were told the other day, on good auto be chewed and digested; that is, some While deliberating on his loss, six of his thority, of a man who had resided six andbooks are to be read only in parts; others to guineas were brought by the finders, and thirty years in the square of St. Peter's at gets in;
Of so many bright eyes that are piercing books are to be read only in parts; others to guineas were brought by the minors, the square of St. Feler's at be read, but not curiously; and some few to offered to him for a triffing reward, which Rome, and then, for the first time, went in-Oh, how choose the brightest! oh what be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books, also, may be read too narrowly whether he had received a Hunt. I cannot decide—what mortal man could? by deputy, and extracts made of them by faithful tale of what they had gathered, and others; but that would be only in the less rejoicing that his loss was no greater than E. M. looked conscious, half embarassed, imperfect arguments, and the meaner sort he could easily supply. and but half pleased, during the reading. of books, are like common distilled waters, On another occasion he found himself all over the world. Nor has the universal piano, leaned over it, and walking up and I cannot tell how L, looked; she had drop- flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; heavily laden with gold at Birkenhead.— admiration which has been bestowed upon

> which had banished to a distance the abodes most inquisitive observer cannot detect in the town for a few hundred yards, when, groups of these people, men and women, ion remarked, that the load seemed heavy, Norman head with which we all are so and he would be glad to relieve him of it familiar. It carries us back at once to the for a little. Now, thought he, my fears are eleventh century. Wherever we turn, we realised. He held for a moment his treas- see, as in a magic glass, William the Conure the tighter, and declined the offer, remarking with constrained thanks, that he Wayside Pictures, in Bensly's Miscellany. felt the weight no incumbrance. 'Come. come,' was the rejoinder; 'don't make a mystery, man, of a very plain affair. I know you very well, and I know the errand of the impending journey, and indulged in you are on: you are carrying gold to Heywoods', from Chester. Give me the bags: l am as honest as yourself.' The thought flashed through the young man's mind-it On one occasion he was sent off upon a was characteristic of the calmness which long journey over the snow, where the in agitating circumstances, he always exhib. country was so mountainous that snow-shoe ited,-'If I refuse', he is much stronger than walking was rendered exceedingly painful l, and can rob me in an instant; but if I by the feet slipping forward against the front give up my load quietly, I shall have the advantage of being in a better condition to pursue him and give an alarm; should I find that he intends to make off with it.' Thus nails of his great toes; and soon the nails inwardly satisfied, he accepted the offer apparently as frankly as it seemed to be made. or die in the woods; so he was obliged to The dreaded bandit conveyed the ponderous tie the nails on his toes each morning before load in safety to the turn where their roads starting, for the purpose of protecting the parted, and then handed it over to him, and tender parts beneath; and every evening he

> wished him good night. In telling these anecdotes, he used to remark, that he never was called to such du. afraid of losing them if he kept them on all ties without an adventure more or less inter. night!—Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay. esting; and, though he was so fortunate as never to be robbed, and never, except on the single occasion first mentioned, to lose any of his money, these events, no doubt, contributed to inspire a salutary caution, learn the chords of the everlasting herp beand to open to him a new vista for the observation of men and manners; thus pre- he cannot play while he is learning, he fulness which he was afterwards to lead,

> > To Young Ladies.

the most fond of the society of the ladies, not tearing it with thorns. He must wait who cherish for them a high respect, are till suffering has become spiritualised, by seldom the most popular with the sex. losing every portion of the sensual pain Men of great assurance, whose tongues are before he can transmute it into poetry; behighly hung, who make words supply the cause in the divine world of art all is ideal, place of ideas, and place compliment in even tears; and in its battles no real blood the room of auntiment, are the favorites. A due respect for women leads to respect. ful action towards them; and respectful is usually distant action, and this great dis-

A heart full of love and human sympa-thy always locks out through the window Hope is the prophet of youth—young eyes gentle tone of roice. Goodness and urban-will always look forward.

The Mother's Law. "Forsake not the law of thy mother," is the text of a printed sermon, preached by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, and occasioned by the recent death of the mother of the late Jadge Story. It was sometimes his lot to be deputed as a confidential messenger to carry parcels of may be inferred from the discourse, as

a confidential messenger to carry parcels of gold coin to branch banks in neighboring towns, and he used to relate several adventage and the following passages:

It is told to the honor of the great Lord towns, and he used to relate several actions that he felt he could never repay his of which, as illustrating the manners of the obligations to her who had directed has rington, a town about twenty miles from and in his will left the injunction, "bury Liverpool, to which he was charged to carry me in St. Michael's church, for there was

The Trees of London.

passenger may not discern a tree. Most forming a most important era in his histo-tory moulding his character, and preparing scrutiny, when he was accosted by an old have doubted the accuracy of our informaascertained it; though since we have leard the assertion, we have made a point of encoveted, and the banker's clerk gave her a deavoring to do so, whenever we could, and never to have beheld a tree, but that single one in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whetever

The beauty of the Normans is a proverb

I discussed with Mr. B -- the prospects a few excursive remarks upon snow shoe traveling, whilst he related a few incidents of his own eventful career in the country. themselves came off. Still he must go on, wrapped them up carefully in a piece of rag and put them in his waistcoat pocket, being

The poet can no more write without having suffered and thought, than the bird can fly in an exhausted air pump. He must paring him for the life of activity and use cannot write while his heart is bleeding. If he attempts it he will but utter incoheing has passed into memory. There it will I have found that the men who are really work, fortifying the soul with its examples, flows from the wounded soldier but celestial ichor from the wounded God.

Cobbet said: "Women, so amiable in themselves, are never so amiable as when they are useful; and for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work."

In all occupations, success can be expected only from undivided attention.